The Mining Journal
RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 779.---Vol. XX.] LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1850. [Price 6d.

CORNWALL.

TO MINING SPECULATORS AND CAPITALISTS.—TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, NINETY-SIX (128ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of and in all that most promising mining adventure called OLD VIRGIN, situate near the sixth milestone on the turnpike-road from Truro to Mitchell, and on the eastern side of the said road, and adjoining on the west, to the Great East Wheal Rose Mine, the adventurers in which have gained, in a few years, more than £300,000, and 1-128th part whereof is now worth £500. The under stratum in Old Virgin Mine is of the like kind as that in Great East Wheal Rose Mine, and the several lodes discovered are all sprinkled with silver-lead ore, and the sett is very extensive; the adit level has been driven about 14 fathoms deep—more than 400 fathoms—but no trial made under it, and five shafts have been sunk. A sett, for 21 years, will be granted by the landowner, who will expect for himself and friends 32 shares, and stipulates that no less part or share than 1-128th shall be held by any shareholder, or be recognised in any manner. There is a large and constant stream of water on the premises, and applicable to the purposes of the mine.

Captain John Champion, of Great East Wheal Rose Mine, near Truro, will show the ground; and further particulars may be had by application (post-paid) to Mr. Simmons, solicitor, Princes-street, Truro, by whom tenders will be received.

Truro, July 23, 1850.

BANWEN IRON COMPANY.—TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in the matter of the Joint-Stock Companies' Winding-up Acts, 1848 and 1849, and of the Banwen Iron Company, with the approbation of Richard Torin Kindersley, Esq., the Master of the High Court of Chancery, charged with the winding-up of the said company, at the Mackworth Arms Inn, in the town of SWANSEA, in the county of Glamorgan, on Thursday, the 22d day of August, 1850, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, the MESSUAGES, FARMS, LANDS, TENEMENTS and, HEREDITAMENTS, called, or known, by the name of PANTYDDRAINER, or BANWEN FARM, TEYRBACH YURSYUENEN FARM, and YNESDOULID, otherwise YNYSTOMLYN, FARM, containing 573 acres, or thereabouts, with the MINES and SEAMS of COAL, CULM, and IRONSTONE, and IRON MINE, MINERALS, FIRE CLAY, QUARRIES, ROCKS, and STONES, in, upon, or under, the said FARMS and PREMISES hitherto used by the BANWEN IRON COMPANY, and also the WORKS and PLANT of and belonging to the said Company.

The ESTATE is situate in the parish of CADOXTON juxta NEATH, in the county of GLAMORGAN, 13 miles from the town of Neath, and 16½ from the port of Swansea. The Swansea Canal is within 4 miles of the property, and is worked by a public tramway. The South Wales and Vale of Neath Railways are within a short distance of the estate.

The MINE is very rich in IRON ORE, and the LAND abounds with the finest ANTHRACITE COAL, and which is found at the mouth of the pit.

The WORKS are capable of working and turning out weekly 90 tons of pig-iron.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained gratis at the said Master's office, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London; of Mr. Adron, of No. 10, Coleman-street, in the city of London, the official manager of the said Company; of Messrs. Bristow and Tarrant, solicitors, 2, Bond-court, Walbrook, in the city of London, and Greenwich, in the county of Kent; and at the Lamb and Flag Inn, Vale of Neath; and at the principal inns in Bristol, the towns of Swansea, Neath, Glamorgan, and Carmarthen.

The estate and works may be viewed any day between the hours of Ten in the morning and Five in the afternoon.—Dated 18th of July, 1850.

BRISTOW & TARRANT,
2, Bond-court, Walbrook, London, solicitors to
Henry Adron, the Official Manager.

EAST OF SCOTLAND MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY.—The Directors have been authorised to RECEIVE OFFERS for the PURCHASE, or LEASE, of the MALLEABLE IRON WORKS at DUNFERMLINE—comprising a STEAM-ENGINE, of 80-horse power, working the machinery, consisting of FORGE and 2 PUDDLE BAR TRAINS, of 16 inches diameter, HAMMER and PATENT SHINGLING MACHINE; also a 16-inch MERCHANT BAR or RAIL MILL, a 12-inch MILL, for ordinary sized merchant bars, and an 8-inch GUIDE MILL, 13 PUDDLING FURNACES, and 6 MILL FURNACES—the whole capable of producing 120 tons of bar-iron weekly.

A REFINERY STEAM-ENGINE, of 45-horse power, with blowing apparatus, complete, and two fires erected.

A complete SET of WORKSHOPS, containing a 20-horse power STEAM-ENGINE, driving a powerful roll-turning lathe, and blowing apparatus for smiths' fires.

A PUMPING and CLAY MILL STEAM-ENGINE, of 16-horse power, used for the manufacture of fire-brick, and pumping water for supply of engines.

Also, in course of erection, a STEAM-ENGINE, of 80-horse power, intended to drive the mills apart from the forges, having strong cast-iron framing laid down, and machinery suitable on the premises, which could be brought into active operation in a short period.

Together with the necessary TOOLS, LOOSE MACHINERY and STOCKS, of different kinds.

Offers will also be received for the PURCHASE of the ESTATE of TRANSY, consisting of about 107 imperial acres, with elegant MANSION-HOUSE and PLEASURE GROUNDS, situated about half a mile to the east of the town of Dunfermline.

Applications may be made to Mr. James Inglis, Chairman of the Company; or to Johnstone, Russell, and Craig, writers, Dunfermline.—Dunfermline, March 15, 1850.

TO CAPITALISTS.—TO BE SOLD, THREE-FOURTH PARTS of the LEASE of a very desirable and valuable MINERAL PROPERTY, most advantageously situated, as regards railways and shipping ports, and which, with a very moderate outlay of capital, will realise a large annual profit.—Particulars will only be entered into with principals, prepared with satisfactory references, on application to Mr. H. Williams, mineral engineer, 61, Moorgate-street, City.

ASHBURTON TIN AND COPPER MINES.—The shareholders in this Company have resolved to OFFER the PROPERTY FOR SALE, and solicit immediate TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the SAME, in one lot. The leases have nearly 20 years to run, and they are held on 1-20th dues, and other favourable conditions. The setts are extensive, and the machinery is in good order. Over a short period upwards of £40,000 have been expended in machinery and works. Additional capital may make it one of the best dividend-paying mines in the kingdom.

The property may be inspected by application to Robert Palk, Esq., Ashburton, Devon; or to Captain Kernick, on the mines.—Particulars of the machinery, &c., may be obtained by applying to Mr. William Murray, Secretary, Associated Mines, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London.

SNOWDON COPPER MINE, Parish of BEDDGELERT, CARNARVONSHIRE.

In 2048 shares.—Paid-up Capital, £5 per share.
(Deposit £3 per share, without further calls—the remaining £2 per share being receivable out of dividends.)

In consequence of the above Mine being at present in a full state of work, with a mining force of some 30 men, of whom 24 are now raising from 40 to 50 tons of copper ore per month, *on tribute*, with the prospect of a regular and increasing return, Notice is hereby given, that the FINAL LIST of SHAREHOLDERS, on the Cost-book Principle, will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August next, after which date no further application for shares will be received at the offices of the company.

EDW. MANIERE, Secretary.

No. 2, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, July 25, 1850.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF SILVER LEAD MINES, near BRISTOL.—The attention of persons interested in MINING PROPERTY is particularly directed to these valuable SILVER-LEAD MINES, recently discovered, and proved at considerable expense. It is proposed to FORM a COMPANY to WORK these MINES, to be called the ITCHINGTON HILL SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, to be conducted on the Cost-book Principle, which, by Act of Parliament, exempts shareholders from any liability beyond the amount subscribed on their shares.

The sett, or grant, comprises about 80 acres, and is held direct from the Lord of the Manor, at 1-20th dues, or 5 per cent. on the produce, for a period of 21 years, from June, 1850. The situation is highly advantageous, being only 10 miles from Bristol, four from the Wickwar Station, on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway, and within 6 of the River Severn. Several very valuable lodes have been discovered, three of which have been explored to some extent, showing throughout indications of a highly metalliferous quality, which the reports will fully explain, and samples seen at the Company's offices.

From the peculiar situation of the lodes, and the natural character of the district, it is considered that expensive machinery will be unnecessary.

A considerable sum of money has been expended on the only required *speculative* outlay, the lead being actually discovered. Gossan, fluor-spar, sulphuret of baryies, and other indications of there being a largely productive mine, have been found, fully justifying the shareholders in anticipating a return on the capital invested, equal to the most valuable mine now working.

The mine is to be divided into 3072 shares; 2272 of these will be issued to the public, on which £3 per share is to be paid on signing the Cost-book; this sum the proprietors are fully assured will carry on the works effectually.

Various assays have been made, and the ore is found to be exceedingly rich in silver; one by Mr. Clements, of the Panther Lead-Works, Bristol, produced 55½ per cent. of lead, and 71 ozs. 1 dwt. of silver to the ton of ore, and valued by him at £19 10s. per ton, as produced at the mouth of the mine; another by Mr. Johnson, of 79, Hatton-garden, London, produced 12 cwts. of lead and 68 ozs. of silver to the ton. The price of lead ore unusually averages about £11 per ton.

Applications for shares to be made to Mr. S. J. Green, at the offices of the Company, No. 9, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London, where specimens of the ore may be seen; and to Mr. Wray, Alveston, near Bristol, with whom the cost-book will lie for signature, for the convenience of country shareholders.

IMPROVED WIRE ROPE.—The UNDERSIGNED, in tendering their best thanks for the liberal support they have hitherto received, respectfully solicit attention to the vast IMPROVEMENTS which new machinery and attention has enabled them to effect in the MANUFACTURE of ANDREW SMITH'S PATENT WIRE ROPE, more particularly his FLAT ROPE, which they can now produce of a description far superior to any previously offered to the public.

WILKINS & WEATHERLY.

Patent Wire Rope Works, 39, High-street, Wapping, London.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, takes the liberty of soliciting the attention of CAPITALISTS to the MINING INTERESTS of GREAT BRITAIN, as offering, at this time, the SAFEST MEDIUM OF INVESTMENT of any adventures of an acknowledged speculative character, and TENDERS his SERVICES generally for the PURCHASE and SALE of MINING SHARES.

Mr. CROFTS has at present FOR SALE SHARES in most of the MINES of repute, comprising the Tavistock District, and also in Roche Rock, West Providence, Wellington, Wheal Crebor, Wheal Langford, Esgair Llee, Cwm Erfin, Bodcal, Llwynmalees, Wheal Trescol, and Tokenbury; and is a BUYER in Lamberoos Wheal Maria.

Mr. C. solicits attention in particular to the shares in Wheal Vincent, Wheal Sarah and Wheal Benny, as being particularly eligible investments at this moment.

☞ Mr. Crofts is not a dealer in shares for his own account, but acts exclusively for principals, and solicits communications from the country.—Dated June 28, 1850.

MESSRS. CREFT, FULLER, & CO., 1, Royal Exchange-Buildings, have a FEW SHARES in SOUTH CARN BREA FOR SALE.—This sett is in decidedly the best metalliferous district in Cornwall, being situate between Carn Brea, £15 paid, and worth £130; Wheal Basset, £10½ paid, and worth £300; North Basset and Wheal Buller (opened about 18 months since), £10 paid, and worth £650. The cost-book and general superintendence will be under the same able management as Carn Brea, which has divided about £1200 per cent. upon the sums invested, and the sales of ore during the past quarter have realised upwards of £14,000.—(See *Mining Journal* of July 6).

Messrs. C., F., & Co. can also TRANSACT BUSINESS in the following MINES:—

Great Devon Consols	Condurrow
South Basset	Trethellan
Wheal Franco	Wheal Fortescue
Penzance Consols	Wheal Venton
West Wheal Friendship	Exmoor Wheal Eliza
Lewis	Warleggan Consols
South Plain Wood	Moditonham
Tincroft	

United Mexican—National Brazilian, &c.

STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, VIA EGYPT.—Regular MONTHLY MAIL (steam conveyance) for PASSENGERS and LIGHT GOODS to CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the ABOVE PORTS by their steamers—starting from Southampton on the 20th of every month; and from Suez on or about the 10th of the month.

BOMBAY.—Passengers for Bombay can proceed by this company's steamers of the 29th of the month, to Malta, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—Malta—On the 20th and 29th of every month. Constantinople—On the 29th of the month. Alexandria—On the 20th of the month.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th 17th, and 27th of the month.

For plans of the vessels, rates of passage-money, and to secure passages and ship cargo, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

TENTH REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON, for the year ending 30th June, 1850.—At an Annual General Meeting of the shareholders, held at the Banking-house, Lothbury, on Tuesday, the 23d of July, 1850,

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS BARNEWALL, Esq., Chairman.
WILLIAM BERESFORD, Esq., M.P., Deputy-Chairman.

Charles Dickson Archibald, Esq.	Mark Hunter, Esq.
William Sprott Boyd, Esq.	Edward Oxenford, Esq.
John Alfred Chowne, Esq.	John Savage, Esq.
William Cooper, Esq.	Joseph Thompson, Esq.
James Alexander Douglas, Esq.	Joseph Underwood, Esq.
Charles Ing, Esq.	Richard Walker, Esq., M.P.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	Thos. Winkworth, Esq.

Manager—Mr. Alfred R. Cutbill.

Solicitors—Messrs. Amory, Nelson, Travers, and Wynn; and Messrs. Norris and Sons.

The manager read the advertisement calling the meeting, and afterwards the following

REPORT.

The directors have much pleasure in presenting to their co-proprietors the tenth annual statement of the affairs of the bank. It will be seen by the annexed balance-sheet, that after writing off the bad and doubtful debts, and paying the charges and current expenses of the past year, the net profits amount to £14,982 3s. 8d. Out of these profits a dividend, at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 31st Dec., 1849, has been already paid; and the directors have now to declare a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1850, at the same rate, to which they have the satisfaction of adding a bonus of 7s. 6d. per share—both dividend and bonus free from income tax.

After paying this dividend and bonus, and deducting the rebate of interest upon current bills, there will remain a balance of £2468 8s. 7d. to be added to the reserve fund, increasing that fund to £23,114 12s. 8d.

In compliance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the following directors—viz.: William Sprott Boyd, Esq., William Cooper, Esq., Mark Hunter, Esq., Joseph Underwood, Esq., retire from office; and William Cooper, Esq., Mark Hunter, Esq., Joseph Underwood, Esq., being eligible, offer themselves as candidates for re-election; and Charles Butler, Esq., who is a duly qualified proprietor, offers himself as a candidate for the vacant seat.

The report and balance-sheet having been read, it was

Resolved unanimously,—That the report and balance-sheet just read be approved, printed, and circulated amongst the proprietors.

The Chairman (Thomas Barnewall, Esq), on the part of the directors, declared a dividend on the paid-up capital of the company, at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus at the rate of 7s. 6d. per share, both free from income tax, payable on and after the 1st of August next.

Resolved unanimously,—That the following directors—viz.: William Cooper, Esq., Mark Hunter, Esq., Joseph Underwood, Esq., who go out of office, in pursuance of the Deed of Settlement, be re-elected directors of this company.

That Charles Butler, Esq., be elected a director of this company.

That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Chairman and the Directors, for their able superintendence of the affairs of the bank.

That the thanks of the proprietors be presented to Mr. Alfred Richard Cutbill, for his efficient services as Manager. (Signed) THOMAS BARNEWALL, Chairman.

That the thanks of the meeting be presented to Thomas Barnewall, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair this day. (Signed) A. R. CUTBILL, Manager.

Dr. *Balance-sheet to the 30th June, 1850.*

Capital subscribed	£673,900	0	0
Capital paid up	£134,780	0	0
Guarantee fund, invested in Government securities	20,646	4	1
Balances due to the customers of the bank	612,596	19	6
Balance carried down, after deducting bad and doubtful debts, and paying all charges and current expenses	14,982	3	8
Total	£783,005	7	3

Cr.

Cash in hand, Government securities, India bonds, bills discounted, &c.	£779,005	7	3
Value of banking premises, fittings, and furniture, at Lothbury and Henrietta-street	4,000	0	0
Total	£783,005	7	3

Dr.

Dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1849, already paid	£3,879	0	10
Dividend, at ditto, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1850	4,043	8	0
Bonus of 7s. 6d. per share, on 6739 shares	2,527	2	6
Rebate of interest on current bills, carried to profit and loss new account	2,064	3	9
Balance carried to the guarantee fund, making that fund £23,114 12 8	2,468	8	7
Total	£14,982	3	8

Cr.

Balance, brought down	£14,982	3	8

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.—The directors hereby give Notice, that a DIVIDEND on the paid-up capital of the Company, at the rate of £9 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1850, and a bonus, at the rate of 7s. 6d. per share, both free from income tax, will be PAYABLE at the Banking-house, in Lothbury, on and after the 1st of August next.

Dated July 23, 1850 By order of the Board, A. R. CUTBILL, Manager.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, 38, Old Broad-street.—The Directors having this day declared a DIVIDEND for the Half-year, at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum, upon the entire paid-up capital of this Bank, together with a bonus, out of the profits of the half-year, of 7s. 6d. per share, on the 32,000 paid-up shares, and a like proportion of bonus on the 8000 shares of the third series, PAYABLE on the 6th August next, free of income tax; notice is hereby given, that the transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst until that date.

London, July 2, 1850. By order of the Board, SAMUEL JACKSON, Sec.

INDISPUTABLE LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES.—COPIES of the REPORT of the PROCEDURE at the last ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members, may now BE HAD by application at the OFFICES of the Company.

London Indisputable Life Policy Company, 72, Lombard-street, June 28, 1850.

INVESTMENT.—The ADVERTISER REQUIRES about FIFTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS on DEBENTURES, of £250 each, to bear good interest—payable half-yearly, at a London bankers, and to be further entitled to a bonus arising from the working of valuable mines. Principal, interest, and bonus to be secured on extensive estates and on mining property. This proposal presents an opportunity for the improvement, without risk, of the annual incomes of holders of capital.

Address "M. A.," at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO MINING COMPANIES.—The ADVERTISER, who has had considerable experience in the office of one of the first Mining Companies in London, is in WANT of a SITUATION, at home or abroad. The Advertiser would, for a moderate salary, be happy to employ his time and abilities fully, and use his utmost endeavours, in any capacity in which he may be engaged, to give satisfaction. The best recommendations can be procured.—Address "W. H. C.," office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, TWO HUNDRED or THREE HUNDRED TONS of OLD or BROKEN RAILS, cut into pieces, from 1½ to 2 feet long, delivered free on board vessels.—Lowest price for cash at any shipping port may be stated in a letter, addressed to Messrs. William Bird and Co., iron merchants, London or Glasgow.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as SUB-MANAGER (in the capacity of Accountant) to a MINING COMPANY, by a Gentleman who has had 10 years' experience in connection with a large Coal Mining Company in the north of England. Testimonials from the company, and the usual guarantees will be given.—Address "C. J. T.," office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WATER WHEEL.—FOR SALE, a WATER WHEEL, 50 feet in diameter, 5 feet 6 inches in breast, with cast-iron axle and centres, oak ring, brasses, &c., and cast-iron frame—all in excellent condition. The wheel is now standing within three miles from the shipping port of Hayle, Cornwall, where there is every accommodation for shipping, &c.—Application as to price, &c., may be obtained from Capt. Absalom Francis, Goginan, Rhaydeter, Radnorshire.—July 22, 1850.

STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 32-inch cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, single acting, 9 feet stroke in cylinder, with steam case, boiler, about 11 tons, and axles and frames for 72 heads.—Applications to be made to Hocking and Loam, engineers, Redruth.

Dated June 26, 1850.

MINING PROPERTY.—BUSINESS transacted in every description of MINING PROPERTY, SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD, ADVICE GIVEN to PARTIES as to INVESTMENT, ADVANCES of MONEY MADE on this DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY, Statistics given on Mines, and the earliest information obtained from the mineral districts.—Apply to DURRANT & CO., Mining Sharebrokers, 58, Lombard-street.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICES.—Every description of COMMERCIAL BUSINESS CONDUCTED by Messrs. BRADFIELD & CO., No. 19, STRAND, LONDON, and Mr. BIRD, ST. GEORGE'S-BUILDINGS, BASNETT-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Patentees, Inventors, and others desirous of giving publicity to New Works, will have their views vigorously worked out by parties acquainted with every detail and channel, metropolitan and provincial.—Agencies arranged, and correspondence, inquiries, collection of debts and rents, undertaken with energy and economy.

MR. TRIPP, MINING AGENT, is instructed to BUY and SELL in most of the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES. Also in NEW ONES, having present and prospective advantages, including Devon Great Consols, Providence, Comfort, Condurrow, West Treasury, Alfred Consols, Lelant Consols, Penzance Consols, West Caradon, Bedford United, Herodsfoot, Wheal Penhale, Pendarves Consols, Gustavus, Tamar, Hennock Silver-Lead, Kingsett and Bedford, South Tamar, West Wheal Virgin, Wheal Tremayne, Drake Walls, Trescoll, and East Trescoll, &c.—Lluares, Santiago, St. John del Rey, &c. MINING AND SHARE OFFICES,

ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND MINES FOR SALE, and which will give to the purchaser 17 to 25 per cent. for the outlay; amongst others are the following:—East Wheal Rose, Great Devon Consols, Trevisky and Barrier, Condurrow, South Frances, South Basset, Stray Park, Tincroft, Carn Brea, East Pool, Wheal Henry, North Basset, South Tolgus, Wheal Comfort, Trelawny, Mary Ann, West Caradon, and Holmbush—St. John del Rey, Imperial Brazilian, United Mexican, Linares, and Cocaes Mines.

MINING OFFICES—33, CLEMENT'S-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET.

MR. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,

OFFICE, No. 13, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.

Mr. HOPKINS may be consulted daily by Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Capitalists, who have invested, or may wish to invest, their capital in MINES or MINERAL PROPERTIES, on all matters connected therewith (Home and Foreign).

*** Every description of Mineral Property inspected and reported on, and distant capitalists may receive periodical advice, in the German, French, and Spanish Languages.

N.B.—Managers and Directors of Mines, as well as Mining Captains, will find Mr. Hopkins's offices convenient for reference on all matters connected with mining, as he has all the Maps on the Geology and Mines of the United Kingdom, the majority of which are from his own observations. The emigrants to California and other gold districts are also furnished with instructions on good mines, deposits, and machinery for the same.

MESSRS. BOXALL & CO., MINING SHARE DEALERS,
5, CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

MESSRS. WATSON & ENSOR, MINING AGENTS,
4, TOKENHOUSE-YARD, LOTHBURY, LONDON.

MR. T. A. READWIN, MINING OFFICES,
2, WINCHESTER-BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

JAMES LANE, MINING SHARE DEALER,
80, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.—The Board of Directors hereby give Notice, that, agreeably to the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this Company will be HELD at this office on Monday, the 29th inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, to receive the report, accounts, and balance-sheet for the past year; to elect a new director, in the place of James Horne, Esq., resigned; to elect three directors, in lieu of three who go out by rotation, and to fix the remuneration of the present auditors for the past year. (Signed) J. A. JOSEPH, Secretary.

1, Adelaide-place, July, 1850.

COPIAPO MINING OFFICE, 22, Austinfriars, July 22, 1850. —Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the shareholders in this Company will be HELD at their offices, 22, Austinfriars, on Wednesday, the 14th August next, at One o'clock precisely.—At this meeting one director and one auditor will go out of office by rotation, but, being eligible, will offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Directors, ROBERT CLARK.

EAST BIRCH TOR TIN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be HELD at No. 2, Winchester-buildings, City, on Wednesday, the 7th of August, to take into consideration—

1. The means of meeting the claims outstanding against the Company.
2. The course to be pursued to obtain the payment of sundry debts due to the Company.
3. The examination of the accounts.
4. Generally to consider and advise on the financial position of the Company.
5. To determine as to the future course to be pursued with reference to the mine.

By order of the Board.

GUADALCANAL SILVER MINING ASSOCIATION.—The GUADALCANAL SILVER MINING ASSOCIATION having this day been DISSOLVED, Notice is hereby given to the shareholders in that Company, that each holder of two shares therein will, upon producing and leaving the same at the office, on or before the 31st inst., be entitled to subscribe for ONE of the 3000 shares of £2 each, of which it is intended to form a NEW GUADALCANAL MINING COMPANY.

The New Shares will be payable as follows:—10s. per share on the 17th August next, and the remainder by instalments of 5s. per share, at intervals of three months, commencing from the said 17th of August.

34, Broad-street-buildings, London, July 17, 1850.

PANAMA COMPANY,—Under the sanction and protection of the Government of the Republic of New Granada, established for the purpose of CULTIVATING the ESTATE of SAN VICENTE DE BIQUE, a tract of land comprising 5000 acres, near PANAMA.—Provisionally Registered.—Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares, of £5 each, of which 10s. per share must be paid at the time of subscription, and further instalments of 10s. per share on the 10th day of August, October, and December, 1850; February and April, 1851—making the sum of £3 per share; beyond which no further call will be made without the sanction of the shareholders in general meeting.

Application for prospectuses and the remaining shares to be addressed forthwith to Mr. W. Wadeson, stockbroker, 76, Old Broad-street; or at the office of the Company, London, 2, New Broad-street, July 18, 1850. GEORGE EATON, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The annual distribution of prizes, given by the society, took place on Monday last, in the large room of the society, at 12 o'clock.—Lord COLBORNE presided, and said that His Royal Highness Prince Albert had been prevented from attending, in consequence of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. His lordship also alluded to the loss the arts had sustained by the lamented death of Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

The SECRETARY read the address of the council, from which it appeared that, while the average number of members of former years was 105, in the past session no fewer than 250 had joined. Towards the Exhibition of 1851 the members of the society had contributed 7288*l.* 12s. It gave a *resumé* of the main points in the exhibition for which prizes had been awarded, and concluded by a special prize list for the next year; and among the prizes delivered by Lord Colborne we select the following—

Messrs. M'Nair and Co., coating for electric telegraph wires—the silver medal.
Henry Bessemer, sugar cane press—the gold medal.
C. W. Siemens, C.E., regenerative condenser—the gold medal.
George Heaton, plan for preventing oscillation in locomotives—the Isis gold medal.
W. H. Smith, C.E., flexible breakwater and lighthouses—the Isis gold medal.
Antoine F. G. Claudet, glass-cutting machines—the silver medal.
Thomas Syson Cundy, pyro-pneumatic stove—the silver medal.
John Imray, investigation of the action of the crank—the silver medal.
W. Melvine, aphonetic clock—the silver medal.
W. Pole, investigation of the action of the crank—the silver medal.
Cornelius John Varley, improved air-pump—the silver medal.
Goodhue, Clinton, and Co., method of constructing metallic attachments to mineral substances—the honorary testimonial.
J. E. M'Douall, vibrating Archimedean drill-stock—the honorary testimonial.
J. Veitch, M.D., R.N., medico-chirurgical ambulance—the honorary testimonial.

ENGINEERING FEAT.—A very clever engineering feat has been performed at Thornes. A large chimney, at Messrs. Mellin and Craven's dye-works, had got out of the perpendicular, the top overhanging the base 4 or 5 feet, and the whole mass threatening to fall. Mr. Green, an engineer, of Wakefield, undertook to remedy the defect. He cut out about four-fifths of one course of bricks near the bottom, filling the cavity with a mixture of new lime and earth. The last brick was taken out during a heavy gale of wind. As was expected, during this last operation the chimney began to move slowly, but still perceptibly; the new lime and earth gradually yielded to the immense pressure and were removed, so that in three hours the open space of nearly 4 inches closed. The chimney had lowered on one side nearly 4 inches, and gone over at the top more than 4 feet to a perpendicular position.

HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, AND GIDDINESS IN THE HEAD CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Mrs. Drinkwater, of Castle-street, Liverpool, had been in ill health for a considerable time, suffering from severe headaches, nervousness, and debilitated constitution, and frequently she would be so suddenly ceased with a giddiness in the head, that her strength would fail her, and she would fall to the ground. Every effort was tried to obtain relief by following the prescriptions of medical men, but without success; she then commenced taking Holloway's pills, and this invaluable medicine soon strengthened the tone of the stomach, renovated the constitution, and so effectually cured the headache, that she now is enjoying the best of health.—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

RIVER WEAR VEND OF COALS AND COKE,

From the 31st Dec., 1849, to and with the 30th June, 1850, as sworn to by the staithmen of the several coalowners undermentioned, before the Commissioners of the River Wear, on the 17th July, 1850:—

Owners.	*Chargeable with Duty.*
The Earl of Durham, Lambton Collieries*	Chaldrons 85080
The Hetton Coal Company†	60171
H. Stobart, Esq., and Co., Fatfield and Arbour House‡	20380
The Haswell Coal Company, Haswell Colliery	32683
The Whitwell Coal Company §	8976
William Bell, Esq., and owners of Belmont Colliery	9041
William Bell, Esq., and owners of Shincliffe Colliery	6516
William Bell, Esq., and owners of Wearmouth Colliery ‖	22418
John Eden, Esq., Beamish Colliery	2871
The Marquis of Londonderry, Pensher—coke	6
The owners of South Hetton Colliery	9536
North Hetton Colliery	114
The Earl of Durham—coke	723
The owners of Keepier Grange Colliery	8634
The Marquis of Londonderry, Pensher Colliery ¶	4181
James Joicey, Esq., Beamish Colliery	3639
Coals and Coke Shipped in Sunderland Dock.	
Haswell Colliery	139
Belmont ditto	65
Shincliffe ditto	59
Whitwell ditto	106
Whitwell—coke	12
South Hetton Colliery	133
Coals and Coke Shipped in the North Dock.	
Samuel Tyzack, Esq., Edmondsley Colliery	4104
The Marquis of Londonderry, Pensher Colliery	4234
E. Richardson, Esq., and Co., Charlaw	106
Hunt, Perkins, and Co., South Pelaw Colliery	897
J. Morrison, Esq., and Co., South Moor and Shield Row Collieries	34
Ralph Dixon, Esq., Kepier Colliery	3800
Christopher Oley, Esq., Sacristan Colliery	1371
Pelton Colliery	2081
The owners of Marley Hill, Norwood, and Burnop Field Collieries	405
The owners of Washington Colliery	2166
The owners of Stanley Colliery	974
David Jonassohn, Esq., Usworth Collieries, and Wearmouth coke	7092
Benjamin Bell, Esq., Nettlesworth Colliery	1428
Andrew's House Colliery	169
Mickley coke	48
Twizell Colliery	220
Netherton ditto	1345
Whitworth ditto	576
Wearmouth and Ansield coke	302
Lambton	152
East Tanfield	51
Crook Bank	14
Pontop coke	255
Grange coke	122
Cresswell Colliery	124
Craghead ditto	141
Burnhope ditto	78
Total	Chaldrons 307,762

Exempt from Duty.—* 4969; † 880; ‡ 4737; § 8; ‖ 2553=13,147 chaldrons.

COMPARATIVE VENDS SINCE 1824.

Year.	*First half-year.*	*Second half-year.*	*Total.*
1825	239,187	262,856	502,043
1826	238,836	279,449	518,285
1827	227,283	266,387	493,670
1828	233,947	266,654	500,601
1829	259,081	305,847	564,928
1830	231,091	292,466	523,557
1831	197,343	276,580	473,928
1832	204,387	248,878	454,265
1833	248,655	260,413½	509,078½
1834	193,066	226,473	419,532
1835	180,298	230,574	410,879
1836	197,813	237,192½	436,005½
1837	228,425½	274,004	502,429½
1838	205,450	276,643	482,094
1839	214,856	269,101	483,957
1840	228,840	269,706	497,546
1841	240,701	268,348	509,049
1842	229,598½	239,109	468,698
1843	195,824	255,015	450,839
1844	152,992	241,480	394,472
1845	246,595	287,118	533,713
1846	240,910	280,321	521,231
1847	282,950½	328,802	611,812½
1848	303,649	323,783	627,432
1849	258,800	314,541	573,341
1850	307,762		

The above shows an increase over the corresponding half-year of 48,962 chaldrons.

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

PRICE OF COALS PER TON AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

MONDAY.—Buddle's West Hartley 14—Carr's West Hartley 14—Holywell Main 13 6—South Peareth 12 6—Tanfield Moor 13—West Hartley 14——West Wylam 13 9—Wylam 13.—Wall's-End: Acorn Close 14 3—Bewicke and Co. 14 3—Gosforth 14—Hotspur 14—Lawson 13 6—Original Gibson 13 6—Riddell 13 9—Eden Main 14 6 and 14 9—Belmont 14 9—Hetton 16 3—Haswell 16 6—Kepier Grange 15 6—Lambton 15 9—Richmund 14 9—Russell's Hetton 15 9—Scarborough 14 3—Stewart's 16 6—Whitwell 14—Heugh Hall 14 6—Hartlepool 16 3—West Kelloe 14—Whitworth 12 9—Brown's Deanery 14 3—Maclean's Tees 13 9—Tees 16 3—West Cornforth 13 6—West Tees 13 6—Cowpen Hartley 14—Hartley 13 6—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 21 6—Sidney's Hartley 14 3—Ships at market, 97; sold, 83.

WEDNESDAY.—Buddle's West Hartley 14 3—Holywell 13 6—South Peareth 12—Tanfield Moor 13 6—West Hartley 14 3—Wylam 13—Wall's-End Heaton 14—Eden Main 14 6 and 14 9—Braddyll 15 9—Hetton 16 3—Russell's Hetton 16—Stewart's 16 3—Whitwell 14 3—Bentley 14 6—Caradoc 15—Whitworth 13 3—Adelaide Tees 13 9—St. Helen's Tees 13 9—Tees 16 3—Cowpen Hartley 14 3—Derwentwater Hartley 14.—Ships, 32.

FRIDAY.—Buddle's West Hartley 14 3—Chester Main 13—Clavering's New Tanfield 12 6—Holywell 13 6—North Percy Hartley 14—South Peareth 12—Tanfield Moor 13 6—Wylam 13 3—Wall's-End Acorn Close 14 3—Bewicke and Co. 14 3—Elm Park 14—Gosforth 14—Harton 14—Hedley 14—Northumberland 13 6—Eden Main 14 9—Lambton Primrose 15—Belmont 14 9—Hetton 16 3—Haswell 16 6—Jonassohn's 13 6—Lambton 15 9—Scarborough 14 3—Stewart's 16 3—Denison 14—Kelloe 15 3—South Hartlepool 15—Maclean's Tees 13 9—Seymour Tees 14—Tees 16 3—Cowpen Hartley 14 3—Derwentwater Hartley 14—Hartley 13 6—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 14 3—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 21 6.—Ships at market, 86; sold, 72.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

We have New Zealand papers down to 22d February last. The great point of interest was the authentication of the existence of excellent coal on the Waikato; a seam at the depth of 16 feet had been cut into, and so easily obtained, that the natives by whom it was raised were willing to supply it on board at 10s. per ton, which would enable it to be sold in Auckland at from 1*l.* to 1*l.* 5s. per ton. This discovery is looked upon, and discussed as most invaluable,—as tending to the furtherance of the moral and intellectual progress of New Zealand. Railways, steam-boats, and canals, are suggested for opening up new lines of communication between districts, and facilitating transit, but we are not geologically informed whether the field exists to such an extent as to warrant such outlays for its transmission. If it is of great extent, the advantages to the colony must prove incalculable.

Lake Superior news is to 26th June, and from it we find that at the Bruce Mines a considerable improvement had taken place in the ore, both in quantity and quality. It is of the "peacock" kind, associated with iron pyrites, quartz, &c. The machinery was being extended, and the stamps' department was altogether on the most modern and improved principle. At the Wallace Mines, Capt. O. H. Matthews had been especially engaged to inspect the district; his report was so satisfactory that the directors resolved to call a meeting of shareholders to lay it before them, and to suggest means to carry out the recommendations contained in it. Should such be the case, it was expected a large amount of capital will be introduced on the northern shores of the lake. The Cliff Mine shipped in the week previous to date, per *Independence*, 150 tons of native copper in masses and barrels, worth $30,000, showing the immense mineral wealth of both the north and south sides of the lake. At the Quebec Mining Company's works operations had been resumed, and were progressing highly satisfactory, under the superintendence of Mr. D. Price; this gentleman undertook the superintendence while Capt. Matthews was absent in London, and it was during such absence that the unfortunate attack of the Indians occurred. It is generally believed had he been at Lake Superior nothing of the kind would have occurred; confidence is, however, now generally restored, and the company will proceed on an enlarged scale of mining operations. From the North-West Mining Company 50 tons of native copper were sent down by the *Independence* on her last trip, and large quantities were raised and ready for shipment. The copper is very similar in richness to that of the Cliff Mine, and operations have been very successfully carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph Paul. Within the last 18 months the works have been much enlarged, and many modern improvements made.

CALIFORNIA.—We have accounts from California to the 1st June, being 15 days later than our last advices, brought to New York by the steam-ships *Philadelphia*, with 500,000*l.* sterling value of gold-dust, and the *Georgia* (with 40,000 lbs. gold dust in hands of passengers), both from Chagres, whence they sailed on the 30th ult. The *Alabama* steamer had left Chagres with 125 passengers, and 100,000*l.* in gold dust for New Orleans; the *Oregon* had also reached Panama with a further amount of 745,000*l.* San Francisco advices are not unimportant. Several collisions of a serious character had occurred between the United States troops and the Indian aborigines of the Sacramento Valley. The losses were chiefly on the side of the Indians, who soon after sent a deputation of chiefs to procure a treaty of peace, a result which had been attained in a perfectly satisfactory manner. At Clear Lake a large body of Indians had been killed by a detachment of the United States troops, from the garrisons of Sonora and Benecia. Much difficulty had arisen from the collection of the mining tax on foreigners of 4*l.* per month. The tax was protested against as exorbitant and unjust, and the citizens generally sympathized with the discontent of the foreigners. Some violent demonstrations had taken place at Sonora.

A San Francisco correspondent of the *New York Courier and Inquirer* writes, under date June 1—"From the mines the news is not very favourable, the high condition of the waters in the several rivers having prevented as yet any extensive operations during the present mining season. The amount of gold taken out during the season will, undoubtedly, owing to the vast increase of population, be much greater than last year, but individual success will be greatly diminished. A portion of the population will necessarily, ere long, be compelled to turn their attention to other pursuits."

THE MONUMENTAL BLOCK OF QUARTZ.—Our readers, we have reason to believe, are not generally apprised of the interesting fact that a block of California gold-bearing quartz has been procured, at the expense of the State, to be contributed in the erection of the proposed monument to the memory of Washington, at the seat of our general Government. The work contemplated will be a fitting and proud testimonial of American reverence for the illustrious name of our great Washington, while it will reflect, in coming ages, lustre upon the genius of his people, as the grandest and noblest monumental triumph of American genius. Each of the States of the Union are to be represented in the material composing this structure, by a block of stone from their native hills, and it is for this purpose that the piece of quartz hereinafter-mentioned has been hewn from the sterile steeps of our own Sierra Nevada, and agents appointed to attend the same, by the steamer of Saturday next, to the United States, there to be delivered to the Washington Monument Society, to be placed in the structure when commenced, in the name of California. This block of gold-bearing quartz is from the Mariposa diggings, near Fremont's mines, and weighs about 125 lbs. In shape it is irregular, approaching a square, its sides varying from 18 to 20 inches in length. It averages in thickness 9 inches—across its surface diagonally it is 21 inches by measurement. Very little gold is perceptible to the naked eye, but it is estimated to contain about $80 worth.—From the *Alta California*, June 1.

The Treasurer of the (U.S.) Mint, Philadelphia, gives the annexed statement, showing the amount of gold deposits and gold and silver coinage, for the first six months of the present year; also the total value of California gold dust received from December, 1848—when the first deposit was made—to the 30th of June, 1850:—

Gold dust received from California	$ 10,200,000 00
Other gold bullion	991,210 81
Total gold deposits from Jan. 1 to June 29	$ 11,191,210 81
Gold coinage for same period	$ 10,741,632 50
Silver " "	183,200 00
Total gold and silver coinage	$ 10,924,832 50
Total amount of gold received direct from California, from Dec. 1848, to June 29, 1850	$ 15,850,000 00

This does not include the receipts at the New Orleans branch. The receipts at that port, with the amount reported by the steam-ships, *Philadelphia* and *Georgia*, will swell the aggregate to nearly $20,000,000. This is at the rate of $13,000,000 per annum, including the last arrival.

THE REPORTED NEW CALIFORNIA (VENEZUELA).—A letter dated Bolivar, May 31, says—"The governor has returned from the missions at Upata, without being able to see anything of the gold-holding streams and fields, as the whole was found covered with deep floods of water. The gold hunters are gradually returning, cursing their own folly, and all those who led them astray to disappointments, loss of time, and money. There have not been above 200 ozs. of gold realised by all the working parties during the four months' dry weather, and with excessively hard labour. So much for the end of vast exaggeration, and the governor's promise of immense benefits to the population of Guiana, from his visit to the great 'El Dorado.'"

LABUAN.—The letters from this colony, by the China mail, are to the middle of May. The Chinese merchants were removing from Bruni to Labuan, which would greatly benefit the colony. The coal mining was progressing satisfactorily. Her Majesty's steamer *Nemises* had coaled there, and there was a stock on hand of 300 to 400 tons; a jetty was nearly completed, at which steamers would be able to coal alongside.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—At length we believe that real *bonâ fide* copper ore has been found in the colony. On Thursday we saw a very splendid specimen of grey sulphuret and red carbonate, containing 17 per cent. of metal, with a button of fine copper, which has been reduced from it by Dr. Crooke. We have been assured that the specimen has really been found in this island, that it exists in considerable abundance, and that it is within an easy distance of water carriage. If so, with our faculties of fuel, wood, and coal, we may truly say that to Van Diemen's Land it is an invaluable discovery.—*Hobart Town Ad.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The letters and papers from Port Adelaide are of the 17th March, at which date business was very dull, with little doing in mining shares. Money was firm at 20 per cent. The prices of shares were—Burra Burra, 145*l.* ex. div.; Princess Royal, 40*l.*; Paringas, 1*l.* 10s.; Port Lincoln, 5*l.*; Belvidere, 3*l.*; Mount Liverpool, 4*l.* 4s.; Mount Remarkable, 12*l.*; Wheal Maria, 2*l.* 2s.; Enterprise, 2*l.* 2s.; Wheal Gawler, 12*l.*; Adelaide, 1*l.* 4s.; North Kapunda, 1*l.* 5s.; Wheal Barton, 10*l.*; and Victorias, 10s. per share.

We learn that the affairs of the railway to connect the port and city of Adelaide were considered as settled, a spirit of mutual concession having smoothed away the only remaining difficulties. A special ordinance, guaranteeing 8 per cent. per annum on the amount for construction and outlay, was intended to be brought before the Legislative Council by mutual consent of all parties, and which it was expected would ensure to the undertaking a successful issue.

Further specimens of gold have been dug up on the alluvial soil, and on being tested proved to be of pure virgin metal. The originators of the Gold Washing Company were sanguine of success, and were prosecuting the undertaking with energy on their own account.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Letters from Perth dated the 10th April, confirm the discoveries of lead and copper which were described in the *Mining Journal* on the 13th inst. A company had been formed for working the mines. The Government survey of the district has also been received, and further accounts are given of the agricultural and pastoral advantages presented by a considerable portion of it.

COAL-FIELD IN AUSTRALIA.

A very interesting report of an examination of the coal-field, at Western Port, has just been published by Mr. G. H. Wathen, a mining engineer, in which he gives the following particulars:—

"The coal measures commence with a well-defined boundary, about a quarter of a mile north of or within Griffiths' Point, opposite Cape Woolomai, in Phillip Island, at the eastern entrance to Western Port. Griffiths' Point is a bold headland, presenting cliffs nearly 100 ft. high next the sea, and forming the termination of a range of wooded hills which run inland nearly east and west. The coal measures are immediately contiguous to the lavas, but whether they run beneath them can only be determined by boring or sinking. The workings, carried on some years ago under the authority of Mr. Cole, were on the shores of the bay, between East Head and the mouth of the River Bass, at a spot where a portion or point of the coal measures protrudes into the mass of the eruptive rocks—the former having been much broken and disturbed by the latter. In such a place no extended bed of coal could have been expected, nor was such found.

"From Griffiths' Point the cliffs towards Bass's Straits present a continuous section of the coal measures for a length of eight or ten miles to the River Bourne, known locally as the First River. Here the cliffs are succeeded by a range of sandy hummocks; but the coal measures probably extend beneath the surface, as they re-appear six miles further along the coast at Cape Patterson, where a natural section is displayed, both in the low bluffs and on the beach. It is at this spot that the coal itself rises to the surface. Within half-a-mile of the Cape three seams crop out upon the beach, and are visible at low tide. Being half immersed in sand and water, their exact thickness and dip cannot be readily determined, but the following may be taken as an approximation to the truth.

	"THICKNESS" AND "DIP."	
1st or west seam of coal	1 ft. 8 in.	25° west.
2d or middle seam	3 ft. 4 in.	20° "
3d or east seam	1 ft. 8 in.	20° east.

"Continuing along the coast, the coal measures are again displayed in the section between Cape Patterson and Anderson's Inlet, both in the cliff and on the beach. Opposite the entrance to the Inlet, the cliffs are succeeded by a low sandy flat, forming the entrance to the valley, drained by the Screw Creek, which runs into the Inlet near its entrance; but, after crossing the Creek, the coal measures again crop out to the surface on the beach, and rise into low bluffs. They appear to continue along the northern shore of Anderson's Inlet to the River Tarwin, which is probably not far from their termination in this direction; for a few miles beyond, at Cape Lintrap, we find, together with large masses of intrusive greenstone, the underlying formations of mountain limestone clayslate, the latter probably lying immediately upon the granite; which, at Wilson's Promontory, rises through the superior strata into a bold and lofty mountain range, forming the most southerly point of the Australian continent."

It appears from Mr. Wathen's report, that within 100 miles of the capital, there exists coal measures extending almost uninterruptedly along the coast, from Griffiths' Point at the east entrance of West Port, a distance of about 30 miles, and, though at the point where the coal rises to the surface the coast is inaccessible, ports of shipment are to be found on either side, within 14 miles, and, no doubt, much nearer when a practical survey is made.

Considering the importance of the subject, and that an apparently inexhaustible supply of coal is so close at hand, we do hope that immediate steps will be taken for rendering it available. We feel sure that the proposition has only to be made to be taken up with avidity; and, for our part, we will undertake to break down all obstacles that stand in the way in the shape of "want of power in the Crown, or defects in Acts of Parliament."—*Melbourne Argus.*

A MINER'S FORTUNE.—We saw and handled a big lump of the California, at Concord, last week. It was pure gold, fresh from the mines of California, weighing 39 ozs., and worth some $800. It was sent home by Abel Carter to his father, Mr. Jacob Carter. He had toiled six weeks and had not earned $15, when one day he struck his pickaxe into something hard, and raked out this specimen of the golden ore. It resembles, in appearance, a *gob* of molasses candy as much as anything we know of.—*Nashua (U.S.) Gazette.*

USEFUL CONTRIVANCE.—The *Detroit* (U.S.) *Tribune* gives a description of a machine invented by Mr. Brooks, superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, recently added to the conveniencies of the large depôt at Detroit. The *Tribune* says the contrivance resembles a treading-mill in an upright position, the top of which projects about one foot above the floor of the upper story, and the bottom the same distance below the ground floor. From what would be called the revolving floor or bed (were it a treading-mill) project four pairs of arms equi-distant from each other, or about 10 ft. apart. The barrel is rolled against this revolving bed, and as a pair of arms come up from beneath the floor, the barrel is taken and carried into the story above. Immediately on arriving at the top of the bed, its momentum carries it on a inclined plane, and it rolls away to the side of the room. Thus it unloads itself, and only needs one person to feed it below. It is said to save the labour of five men. It has been operated for a few minutes so has to hoist at the rate of 1000 barrels an hour. The bed commonly makes three revolutions per minute, carrying four barrels at each revolution, or 720 barrels per hour. It is operated by the same engine that is used for hoisting the grain.

New Patents.

SPECIFICATIONS ENROLLED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

ROBERT BARBER, Chatham-place, Lock's Fields, Surrey, metal melter: For certain improvements in artificial fuel, and in machinery used for manufacturing the same.—1. Refuse tan bark is proposed to be moistened with water, and then trodden down under the feet of horses until it is reduced to a pulpy state, after which it is to be compressed into the required form, such as bricks, &c., in suitable dies or moulds, and dried. These bricks are to be placed in a basket of open work or wire, and dipped in resin oil until they are sufficiently saturated, when they are to be left to hang for some time to allow the surplus oil to drain off.—2. The tan, in an unprepared state, is to be put with the requisite quantity of resin into a copper heated externally until the resin melts. The resin and tan are then to be mixed together, and removed to be moulded into shape while in a plastic state.—3. The surfaces of the dies or moulds which come in contact with the mixture are to be enamelled, to prevent its adherence therero.

Claims.—1. The mode of treating tan and resin oil for the manufacture of artificial fuel.—2. The employment of tan, in an unprepared state, with resin, for the production of artificial fuel.—3. The improvement in machinery used in the manufacture of artificial fuel, which consists in enamelling the dies or moulds employed.

GEORGE SIMPSON, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, civil and mining engineer: For a certain improvement or improvements in the machinery, apparatus, or means of raising, lowering, supporting, moving, or transporting heavy bodies. Mr. Simpson describes and claims—1. Various modifications of machinery in which the buoyancy of hollow vessels is applied to the raising, supporting, moving, and transporting of heavy bodies—such as lifting canal boats from a lower to a higher level, instead of by locks. When a heavy body is to be lowered, the buoyancy of the hollow vessels is to be gradually destroyed by admitting water into its interior.—2. The application of compressed air as a support for railway turn-tables, &c.—3. The employment of compressed air vessels to sustain swing or swivel bridges.—4. Raising sunken ships by connecting them to vessels filled with water, and also sunk, into which air is to be forcibly injected, whereby the water will be expelled and the vessels rendered buoyant.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

H. Bessemer, of Baxter-house, Old St. Pancras-road, Middlesex, civil engineer, for certain improvements in figuring and ornamenting surfaces, and in the blocks, plates, rollers, implements, and machinery employed therein.

J. Bradford, Torquay, Devonshire, jeweller, improvements in locks and other fastenings.

T. Wills, of Bow, Middlesex, engineer, improvements in steam-engines and in pumps.

J. Paxton, of Chatsworth, Derby, gentleman, for certain improvements in roofs.

L. Bower, of Birmingham, Warwick, manufacturer, and T. Fortune, of Harborne, Stafford, mechanic, for certain improved machinery for manufacturing screws, bolts rivets, and nails.

W. Beetson, of Brick-lane, St. Luke's, Middlesex, brass-founder, for improvements in water-closets, pumps, and cocks.

W. E. Newton, of Chancery-lane, Middlesex, civil engineer, for improvements in obtaining, preparing, and applying zinc and other volatile metals, and in the oxides thereof; and in the application of zinc, or ores containing the same, to the preparation or manufacture of certain metals or alloys of metals.

G. Haseldine, of Lant-street, Southwark, Surrey, carriage builder, for improvements in the construction of waggons, carts, and vans.

H. C. Jennings, of Great Tower-street, London, practical chemist, for improvements in rendering canvas, and other fabrics and leather, water-proof.

G. Dunbar, Esq., of Paris, for improvements in suspending carriages.

L. Scott, of Moorgate-street, London, wine-merchant, for improvements in a mode or modes of preparing certain matters or subatances to be used as pigments.

C. W. Bell, of Manchester, Lancaster, for improvements in apparatus connected with water-closets, drains, and cesspools, and gas and air-traps.

W. E. Newton, of Chancery-lane, Middlesex, civil engineer, for improvements in machinery for cutting files.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

A. S. Hobson, Kew, contracting and elongating parasol.

C. Ledger, Sheffield, table cutlery.

J. Dannat, Bishopwearmouth, domestic mangle.

Isaac and Campbell, St. James's-street, Pall Mall, and 71, High-street, Chatham, barrack, college, and cabin portable furniture.

J. Schofield, of the firm of J. and C. Schofield, and W. Barker, millwright, in the employ of the said firm, Cornbrook, Hulme, Manchester, face plate and cutters for rasping and chipping dye-woods.

W. Randel, Birmingham, hook and eye.

A. Remington, Shaftesbury-crescent, Pimlico, roasting apparatus.

F. J. L. Tige, Arthur-street West, bath.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

CURRENT PRICE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Foreign gold, in bars	per oz.	£3 17 9	New dollars	per oz.	£0 4 10½
" Portugal pieces		0 9 0	Silver in bars (standard)		0 4 11½

Proceedings of Public Companies.

MEETINGS DURING THE ENSUING WEEK.

THIS DAY ....Newmarket Railway—London Tavern, at One.
Land Drainage and Improvement Company—offices, half-past Eleven.
MONDAY .....Australian Mining Company—offices, at Twelve.
Cameron's Coalbrook Steam Coal and Swansea and Loughor Railway—offices, at One.
TUESDAY.....Reliance Mutual Assurance—offices, at One.
London and Greenwich Railway—offices, at Three.
WEDNESDAY ..United Mexican Mining Association—offices, at One.
Holyford Copper Mining Association—offices, at Twelve.
European Insurance Company—offices, at One.
Westminster and Marylebone Ramoneur Company—offices, at Two.
THURSDAY ....British Annuity Company—offices, at One.
FRIDAY .....Electric Telegraph Company—offices, at Two.
Eastern Union Railway—Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars, at Two.

[*The meetings of Mining Companies are inserted among the Mining Intelligence.*]

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the bank, in Lothbury, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., to receive the report of the directors, and on other business. THOMAS BARNEWALL, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said, his first duty was to express the pleasure the directors had in meeting the proprietors on that occasion. He would now call on Mr. Cutbill to read the advertisement convening the meeting.

Mr. CUTBILL (the manager) read the report and accounts, from which it appeared that, after writing off the bad and doubtful debts, and paying the charges and current expenses of the past year, the net profits amount to 14,982*l.* 3s. 8d. Out of these profits a dividend, at the rate of 6*l.* per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 31st Dec., 1849, has been already paid; and the directors have now to declare a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1850, at the same rate, to which they have the satisfaction of adding a bonus of 7s. 6d. per share—both dividend and bonus free from income-tax. After paying this dividend and bonus, and deducting the rebate of interest upon current bills, there will remain a balance of 2468*l.* 8s. 7d. to be added to the reserve fund, increasing that fund to 23,114*l.* 12s. 8d.—The full report and accounts appear in our advertising columns.

Dr. M'RAE said that, after the very satisfactory report which had been just read, he had not the least doubt but the meeting would generally concur with him in looking upon that report as another proof of the great care and attention bestowed upon their affairs by the directors of this company. (Hear, hear.) Having every reason to believe the truth of that document, and concurring in what it stated, he would at once move that the report and accounts just read be received, adopted, and circulated amongst the proprietors. (Applause.)

Mr. BLEADON seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN observed that, after the very kind manner in which they had received the report, any communication he might otherwise make was entirely unnecessary. He would only say that it was an unvarnished and honest statement of the progress and transactions of the bank. (Hear, hear.) It was only necessary, if they wished to increase that prosperity, that the proprietors should render their assistance and support to their directors. He had now to perform the pleasing and gratifying duty of declaring a dividend after the rate of 6*l.* per cent. per annum for the half-year on the capital stock of the company, and, in addition thereto, a bonus of 7s. 6d. per share. (Applause.)

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. SHEWELL begged to propose a resolution, that William Cooper, Mark Hunter, and Joseph Underwood, Esqs., be re-elected directors. He had the pleasure of knowing those gentlemen; for he had worked with them for some time, and he knew they were fit and proper persons to be directors of this company. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. TAYLOR had great pleasure in seconding the nomination of those gentlemen, although he had not the pleasure of knowing them; but he did not mind that, for the report just read was quite sufficient for him. (Hear.)

Mr. H. BARNEWALL proposed that Charles Butler, Esq., be elected a director of this company. This gentleman had much leisure to devote to the interests of the bank, and would, if elected, act with much credit to himself, and be a great advantage to the bank. (Hear, hear.)—The resolution was seconded by Mr. OXENFORD, and passed unanimously.

Mr. HUNTER (a director) returned thanks, and said that there were no shares to traffic with in this company, nor was there any cooking of accounts. (Hear.) Looking through the whole of the transactions of that bank, he could honestly state that he could pronounce them to be plain and straightforward. They had gone on quietly, and now they exhibited the best statement ever presented by the Commercial Bank of London up to the present time. (Hear, hear.) The directors would continue to do their duty, till they made this bank as good as any one in England. (Applause.)

Mr. TAYLOR said, he thought they would all be unanimous on the motion he now proposed, which was, that the thanks of the proprietors be given to the chairman and directors, for their great exertions in conducting the affairs of this bank. (Applause.)—Mr. MUSKETT seconded the motion, which was passed by acclamation.

Major BERESFORD, M.P., suggested that a distinct vote of thanks should be passed to their excellent chairman. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN said, it was very gratifying to himself and the directors to receive this mark of confidence. He hoped that in each successive year they would be able to open an additional page of increased and increasing prosperity for those interested in this bank; and that at all their meetings they would, like on the present occasion, bear testimony to that cordial co-operation, and that mutual and good understanding between the directors and proprietors; for he should always look upon that as the best augury of their success.

After some other observations, the CHAIRMAN said, that in case any proprietor wished to have any information in respect to the bank, Mr. Cutbill had the authority of the directors to give it, and he had no doubt he would, with his usual urbanity, supply all he considered to be his duty on such occasions.

Mr. H. TAYLOR moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Cutbill, the manager of the bank, which was seconded and passed unanimously.

Mr. CUTBILL said, he felt exceedingly indebted to the proprietors now present for the cordial expression of their opinion; and he could assure them that he would continue to use every effort in his power to promote the interest with which he was connected. He felt deeply indebted to the directors for the kindness and consideration they had always displayed towards him; and he thought the best way to show his gratitude would be by giving increased attention to the duties of the institution over which he had the honour to preside. (Applause)—The meeting then separated.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The annual meeting of this company was held at the bank, in Old Broad-street, City, on Monday, the 22d inst.—J. J. CUMMINS, Esq., in the chair,—when the report was read by Mr. JACKSON, the secretary, from which it appeared that the profits of the past year were 88,566*l.* 6s. 7d., from which 8856*l.* 12s. 7d. was taken for the addition to the reserve fund. The undivided profits on the 30th of June were 64,595*l.* 7s. 4d; the reserve fund on the 30th of June amounted to 72,588*l.* 6s. 5d.: the assets and liabilities formed a total on both sides, of 1,047,557*l.* 6s. 4d. As to the colony, the accounts were most encouraging, and would lead the directors to anticipate a long course of prosperity. After some discussion, in respect to the more frequent giving of a bonus, and other matters, a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half-year (6 per cent. per annum), together with a bonus of 7s. 6d. per share, was agreed to unanimously. A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman and directors, the meeting separated.

ALFRED LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of members and proprietors of this association, was held at the offices, Lothbury, on Friday, the 26th inst.

W. J. MAXWELL, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. J. W. HAMPTON (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, the CHAIRMAN rose and said, he regretted the absence of their chairman on that occasion, more particularly as it was occasioned through illness; he was equally sorry that it was not in his power better to supply his place. There was, however, not much on which he could inform the meeting, as the report and accounts, which would be read, contained every item of information on the state of their affairs, which it was in their power to give. He regretted to see so few members present, as the business done during the year had been exceedingly good, he believed larger than in any former year. The claims were exceedingly small, and their premiums amounted to a large sum; he was warranted in saying, they nearly reached 100,000*l.* Their expenses continued very small, as it was one great object to keep them down. They might, probably, have done a much larger business had they followed the plan adopted by many offices—advertising, and other expensive modes of obtaining it. What business they did was good; and he would now earnestly call upon the members to introduce their friends to this institution. In the early part of the progress of an establishment like this, he knew there was a diffidence with many to recommend any particular one, but the time had now arrived when they might do it with safety and with credit, the association being established on a firm and lasting basis, and it would be to the advantage of every member to lend a helping hand.

Mr. J. W. HAMPTON (the secretary) then read the following

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors have hitherto, on every occasion, had much pleasure in meeting the members and proprietors of the association, as they have always had a more or less favourable account to render of the state of its affairs. At the present meeting, they have reason to express a more than ordinary degree of satisfaction, since the statement they have to submit is indicative of a progress and success greater, they believe, than any they have had to report on any previous occasion. The accounts laid on the table, and which have been duly examined and approved by the auditors, exhibit an increase in the amount of the assurance fund during the past year of 15,704*l.*, making a total of 84,104*l.* 9s. 3d., being a considerable increase on the amount of the previous year. The premiums on new policies, issued during the year, amount to 3478*l.* 9s. 2d. The claims, not those paid merely, but all that have accrued during the year, with the bonusses allotted in respect of them, do not exceed the very small sum of 2416*l.* 19s. 9d. For an office of the extent and standing of the Alfred, such a result is, the directors believe, wholly unprecedented, and cannot fail to have the most favourable effect, as regards the augmentation of surplus at the quinquennial division. The experience of the Alfred in this respect has hitherto been remarkable, justifying, the directors trust, the conclusion that due care and discrimination have not been wanting in the selection of the lives. The income of the office has gradually increased, and now amounts to 24,213*l.* 2s. 9d., the expenses continue very moderate, while the above result has been accomplished without any increased expense to the office. The directors would have no difficulty in pointing out other equally favourable features in the society's affairs, but they forbear to do so, as the general review of them will now so shortly have to be made. In the meanwhile, they cannot but congratulate the members of the association on the prospect which presents itself on every side of the very satisfactory result likely to attend the approaching quinquennial investigation of the affairs of the company.

From the statement of accounts, it appeared that the total amount of the transactions of the association, consisting of capital 16,800*l.*, assurance fund 84,104*l.* 9s. 3d., annuity fund 19,712*l.* 19s. 4d., and sums assured 176,800*l.*, with other items, amounted to the sum of 308,498*l.* 13s. 4d., which was balanced on the Dr. side by cash, mortgages, railway shares, and numerous investments, with various other items of assets.

The report and accounts having been received and adopted, the meeting was made special, to consider the expediency of explaining or amending the rule of the association which authorises the advance, on the security of a policy of assurance effected with the association of the whole amount of the sum assured, if a satisfactory security be at the same time given for the payment of the future premiums upon such policy, and the interest of the money advanced, so as to allow of the acceptance of the bond or covenanant of the borrower, and of one of more surety or sureties, as a satisfactory security for the payment aforesaid, and a resolution framed thereon having been moved and seconded, was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said, that the meeting for the confirmation of this resolution would be held on Wednesday, 14th August, and requested as many gentlemen as could make it convenient to attend.

A PROPRIETOR inquired, whether the directors had taken into consideration a subject he had mentioned on a former occasion—viz.: the changing the Alfred Assurance Association into one on the mutual principle, which he for one felt satisfied was so much more to the advantage of all?—A DIRECTOR replied, that they had it in consideration, and believed the mutual system to be the best, but that it had now better be deferred until the quinquennial investigation.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman and directors, and the meeting separated.

THE JOINT-STOCK BANKS OF LONDON.

The half-yearly meetings of the various joint-stock banks being now concluded, we subjoin a table of their relative capitals and extent of business, made up in each case from the accounts last furnished:—

Banks.	*Capital.*	*Deposits.*	*Guar. fund.*	*Div. ½ year.*
London and Westminster (established 1834), 5 branches	£1,000,000	£3,821,022	£111,183	3 per cent.
London Joint-Stock (established 1836), 1 branch	600,000	2,908,149	134,714	3 per cent.*
Union of London (established 1839), 2 branches	422,900	2,963,583	50,000	3 per cent.†
London and County (established 1839), 49 branches.—Last balance-sheet, Dec., 1849	200,000	1,675,494	31,115	3 per cent.
Commercial (estab. 1840), 1 branch	134,780	612,596	23,114	3 per cent.
Royal British Bank (established Nov., 1849), 2 branches. First general meeting not to be held till February, 1851	100,000 with power of gradual increase to £2,000,000.			& bonus of 7s. 6d. per share.

* Leaving 8939*l.* undivided. † Leaving 7984*l.* undivided.

BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the Brighton Company, on Thursday, passed off favourably. The traffic of the past half-year had much increased over that of 1849, and the net amount of revenue for the half-year was 130,456*l.*; out of which there was applicable to interest on loan capital 33,221*l.* and for dividend on preference shares 27,886*l.*=61,107*l.*; leaving a balance of 69,349*l.*, out of which the directors recommended a dividend of 1*l.* 10s. per cent. to the original shareholders. The report, after some discussion, was adopted.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—We perceive, from an announcement in the daily papers, that the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company will take place on the 2d of August. We are informed that the *law expenses* for the current half-year amount to somewhere about 5000*l.* It becomes a matter of serious consideration with the shareholders generally, whether their interest is really promoted by such an expenditure for such a purpose, to say nothing of the enormous tax which such incessant litigation inflicts upon all parties having occasion to use the electric telegraph. Competition, however, must soon step in, and will, probably, prove the best and the speediest remedy. A report has reached us, from a quarter upon which we can depend, that application will be made in the next session of Parliament for bills of incorporation for two new telegraph companies.

COMPLETION OF THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—The floating of the fourth and last tube, which may be said to complete this magnificent structure, came off on Thursday morning, with success. The interest that has throughout been associated with these great engineering performances was probably heightened on the present occasion from the fact of its being the last great launching operation of the kind likely to occur in this country; and, accordingly, the concourse of people present from all parts was estimated to be not far short of the thousands that thronged the Straits on the ocasion of floating the first tube. At 9 o'clock, Mr. Stephenson, M.P., Captain Claxton, Mr. Edwin Clarke, Mr. Bidder, Mr. C. H. Wild, Mr. Ricardo, M.P., Mr Lee, C.E., Mr. Borthwick, C.E., and others, took their stations on the top of the tube, which, amid the cheers of the multitude, gradually, as the tide came up, rose upon its cradle of pontoons. The men at the mooring-chains and capstans then, in obedience to the various signalings and coloured flags, plied away at their posts, until at three minutes past nine, the huge mass, when released from its moorings, moved out into mid-stream, where, under the troll of the vast and intricate tackle, it made its way for full 40 minutes, until in the space of another 10, and after various nice evolutions, it came home, and was safely deposited, amid artillery and cheers, on the projecting plinths of the towers. The tide taken at starting was 12 ft. 8 in., and it gradually rose until it reached a *maximum* of 17 ft. The total distance travelled over from the starting point on the Carnarvonshire coast to the base of the towers was upwards of 300 yards. At about four minutes past 10, just as the operation was completed, the tide turned, and it was high water at 32 min. past 10. The length of the tube floated was 470 feet; its weight, 1690 tons; the number of pontoons, 8; their aggregate burden, 2750 tons; the number of men engaged in the floating, 685. During the operation, the spectators were permitted to stand upon the top of the tube already in use, and which was covered with them from one end to the other. The completion of the bridge will cause the Chester and Holyhead Company to dispense with nearly 1000 workmen, who, since the commencement of the works, with their wives and families, have been in constant occupation. The hydraulic presses are on the towers, and will commence lifting almost immediately. The tube that has been in daily use since the 18th March last, has presented to the most careful observation no change or alteration up to this time. The deflection found to be caused by the passage of ordinary trains daily is 2-10ths of an inch, and some extreme heavy coal trains have deflected in as much as half-an-inch. The effect of joining the several tubes together, and lowering the opposite end, has been to raise them four inches, so that the most heavy trains do not counteract more than one-eighth of the advantage that was gained by this process. An early day in November is officially anounced by the engineers as the period for the consolidation and complete public opening of the bridge.

OPENING OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The important portion of the Great Northern system of railway communication, extending over 76 miles between London and Peterborough, is now completed and ready for opening to the public by the 7th of next month. The government officer is to go over it in a few days, and report to the Railway Commissioners as to its fitness for traffic. The total area of rail that will be connectedly thrown open on the occasion will be 220 miles, with termini at Peterborough, Boston, Lincoln, Hull, Gainsborough, Great Grimsby and York. Of this mileage 76 miles consist of the trunk between London and Peterborough, and 144 miles known as the Lincolnshire loop, with various links and branches. When what is called the Town's-line, between Peterborough and East Retford, and other branches, are completed, the Great Northern will represent a network of railway, north and south, little short of 300 miles, constructed at a cost of between 7,000,000*l.* and 8,000,000*l.*, and so far on a much less costly scale than any other railway in the kingdom. Arrangements on an extensive scale have been made at the King's Cross station, and at the various stations on the line, for a large coal traffic, at reduced prices, to be brought from the South Yorkshire coal fields, the trucks containing the coal from which will unload at the edge of the Regent's Canal for the supply of the London market.

VALE OF NEATH.—There is a prospect of the works requisite for the completion of this railway being prosecuted with increased vigour. The contract taken by Mr. Bevan for the earthwork over the marshes towards the town of Neath is all but completed, and some eight or ten weeks will finish the adjoining contract, thus completing 10 miles ready for the permanent way. It is understood that the contracts for making the bridges over the Neath Canal an Neath River, and also that for the viaduct near Cadoxton, have been taken by Mr. G. Hennett, of Bristol, and there is little doubt that by the early part of next year the line between Aberdare and Neath will be ready for traffic.

COMPANIES PROCEEDING UNDER THE WINDING-UP A

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.—We announced in our last Number that l proceedings were about to be taken by certain parties forming the boar liquidation, to annul the contract lately entered into with Don Juan de Grima for the purchase of the plant, stock, &c., in the Asturias. A notice has b served upon the secretary (Mr. Mackenzie) to appear on behalf of the comp before Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, on the 1st of August, in order that p ceedings may be taken under the Winding-up Act. The notice is signed Messrs. Moore, Forristall, Lowder, and De Vitre. The company, we unc stand, are determined to oppose their application. At present we make no f ther comments, but shall watch the proceedings, and duly inform our rea of the issue.

BANWEN IRON COMPANY—PEREMPTORY CALL OF £1 PER SHARE.—The journed meeting, for considering the proposed call of 1*l.* per share on the c tributions, took place on Wednesday, before Master Kindersley.—Dr. Barn again appeared on his own behalf, in reference to 400 shares—for the recover the arrears due on which the official manager had commenced an action agai him, and 100 shares, for which he had been placed on the list. He proceede say, as he had previously said, that the whole proceedings of the company w illegal, as the deed was a fraud in law; there were eight names in it, descri as gentlemen, who were men of straw, thus imposing on the Registrar-Gene —The Master said that, on the face of the Deed, Dr. Barnett appeared as holder of 500 shares, and the very next party who came after him would t him to be such. As to its being a fraudulent company, that was a quest over which the Master had no jurisdiction; he had only to proceed with winding-up; and still it was quite competent for Dr. Barnett to go before Vice-Chancellor, and show, from its fraudulent formation, that it could come under the Winding-up Act. Or if the jury, who were about to try case as to the 400 shares, decided in his favour, he could then apply to Vice-Chancellor to discharge the order for winding-up. What was Dr. B nett's objection to the 100 shares?—Dr. Barnett said, the Master had deci he was not liable until the pending action was settled; and he was also liable, as the company was a fraud.—The Master said, that was a quest with which he had nothing to do, and proceeded to dispose of the remain names.—An individual, whose name did not transpire, said he should pro against the statements of Dr. Barnett, to the effect that the company was up fraudulently. He had seen a statement of Dr. Barnett's in the *Min Journal* to that effect, but he protested against such *ex parte* statements altog ther, as they were not borne out by evidence.—Mr. Bristoe asked if there was a one present from the *Mining Journal*, and was answered in the affirmative. The Master said, that up to the present moment Dr. Barnett's statements w not only unsupported by evidence, but were such as he could not entertain, a as they now stood were not worth a "snap of the finger."—The list was th proceeded with; in the case of Claudius Armstrong, he had signed for "one more shares," but as he was a director, he must have had 50.—Dr. Barne said, he had seen a letter, in which the writer promised to bear him harmle —A person, named Kentish, was in the same predicament, and the Master s he would have such parties before him, unless they made certain affidavits. A discussion then ensued, which lasted three hours, on the subject of arrears rent due, which must be paid to the assignee, Mr. Brown, by the 29th Sep or a forced sale of the property take place. It appeared that Mr. Brown h agreed to take 2500 shares, without incurring any liability.—Mr. Briscoe su gested that it would be very desirable that Mr. Brown allowed his name be put on the list, and come to a compromise.—The Master, in strong term urged the same course, as it would save the destruction of the property. made the peremptory order for 1*l.* per share, which would realise about 1600 and liquidate the rent 1200*l.*, and some other debts.—Dr. Barnett continue his refusal to compromise, as he said if he did, he should be compromising fraud.—Dr. George Evans was asked what objection he had against the pay ment of 354*l.*?—Dr. Evans said he had been misled; he was told the qualifi cation for a director was 250 shares, when it was only 50; he had also paid mo money than he ought, and the company were indebted to him.—The pe emptory order was then made, payable in three weeks, and the Court adjourne

NORTHERN COAL MINING COMPANY.—The official manager in this case, wi his solicitor, appeared before Master Tinney, on Thursday, to ask for a peremp tory order for a call of 10*l.* per share upon those who had been settled on th list as contributories since the 27th May. The Master said he would order th call, but notice should be given of the intention to enforce it by a given day— it could not be enforced without a further order from the Master. The manage proposed to give until 15th August, but did not think it necessary to advertis the call. The Master thought it better to do so, to avoid any unpleasant fee ing. The manager said he would not enforce the call against parties appealin without first consulting the Master. The solicitor to Mr. Lloyd's executo contended that his clients should not be put upon the list until the amount the debts, assets, and liabilities of the testator had been ascertained. Aft some opposition the Master thought the request reasonable. The manager the obtained a further order against those who were on the list prior to 27th Ma but had not paid.

ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—On Monday, Master Richards decided tha those directors of this company who took a certain number of shares, for whic they gave promisory notes, but which shares were afterwards cancelled by th directors, must be placed on the list as liable in respect of the particular share

IMPERIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.—Master Farrer, proceeding with the settle ment of the affairs of this bank, has appointed Mr. Soulby official manager, t call in creditors and make out the list of the contributories, on the petition o James Wallworth, jun., flour factor, of Manchester, where one of the principa branches of the bank was established. The petitioner states that the company was formed in 1836, with a capital of 1,000,000*l.*, in 50,000 shares. Betwee that period and April, 1839, the directors made five calls of 2*l.* per share, which were paid on a large number of shares. Considerable sums were allotted i dividends, but during the business considerable losses were actually sustained. In the latter year. the bank was unable to meet its engagements, and its dif ferent branches were ordered to suspend payment. It was resolved at this juncture by the shareholders, in order to procure funds for the payment of notes in circulation, deposits, and liabilities, to make a further call of 5*l.* per share, making a total amount paid up of 15*l.* out of the original 20*l.* shares; and it was also resolved to change its name to that of the Cheshire and Staffordshire Banking Company, but it was never re-opened under that title. The 5*l.* call was imperfectly paid, and owing to this the assets, outstanding debts, and securities were not collected. Subsequently to the suspension of payment, fiats in bankruptcy were issued against several of the directors, who became bankrupts. Mr. T. L. Rushton, of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, was appointed receiver under the Banking Act, and succeeded in collecting 15,000*l.* outstanding debts, which the petitioner, who represents himself and family to have been nearly ruined by the transaction, and committed to Lancaster Castle, alleges has never been distributed among the shareholders.

KINGSLAND AND DALSTON LITERARY INSTITUTION.—A call of 10*l.* per share is to be made on the shareholders in this society, to pay off its liabilities.

DOVER, DEAL, AND CINQUE PORTS.—Master Brougham has appointed the 29th inst. for the settlement of the list of shareholders liable, in connection with the company, and will sit for that purpose in Vice-Chancellor Wigram's court.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER SAW MILLS.—Master Senior has notified his intention of making a call of 9*l.* per share upon those shareholders in this company who have not compromised, or claimed to be excluded from the list.

IMPERIAL ALKALI AND SALT COMPANY.—The settlement of the affairs of this undertaking has been referred to Master Tinney. The petitioners allege that the affairs were carried on in a most reckless and unauthorised manner by Mr. Robert Morell, banker, of Oxford, and managing director, who died in 1849; that he applied the funds of the company without any check or control, and that the patents purchased by the company "for the manufacture of soap from flint" turned out a failure. The liabilities of the company, on ceasing to carry on business, amounted to 24,000*l.*, exclusive of 27,500*l.* subscribed by the shareholders, and which was expended in working operations.

DIRECT LONDON AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—On Saturday, Master Senior fixed on the list as liable all those in this company who signed the agreement to take a certain number of shares, but who did not pay the deposit. He also proceeded with the settlement of the list of all who are holders of scrip not being original allottees, and who in that capacity claim to be placed on the list as liable, either to pay or to receive. Objections were raised to this on the part of the original allottees, and the peculiar question will have to be determined. No answer has yet been put in to the bill in Chancery, filed against the directors, calling on them to accouut for the 40,000*l.*

DIRECT PORTSMOUTH AND CHICHESTER.—On Saturday, Master Richards placed on the list as liable all those members of the committee of management and provisional committee who did not appear and oppose, intimating that committeemen who took no shares, attended no meetings, and paid no money, were not liable, would be struck out and released from liability. There are in all about 200 of these gentlemen on the list.

DIRECT EXETER, PLYMOUTH, AND DEVONPORT.—The expenses connected with the winding up of this company's affairs have already exceeded the amount of the debts to be paid off.

MADRID AND VALENCIA.—No appearance has been made, or money paid, on behalf of Mr. Chadwick, in compliance with the peremptory order in this matter, up to the closing of the Master's office, at the usual hour on Monday.

DIRECT BIRMINGHAM, OXFORD, READING, AND BRIGHTON.—On Saturday, Master Brougham sat in the Vice-Chancellor Wigram's court to settle several adjourned cases of contributories in this railway, and, at the close of the proceedings, the expediency of an immediate call was considered. It was pro-

d, in the first instance, to call up the full original deposit of 2*l.* 12s, 6d. share on those who had not paid, in order to place them on the same footing those who had done so; but it was represented to the Master subsequently, he official manager, Mr. James Hutton, that such an amount would be much than would be required to discharge the liabilities of the company, when Master directed a notice of his intention to make a call of 10s. per share on 29th inst., at the Vice-Chancellor Wigram's court. By this operation, all shareholders who have paid the original deposit on their shares will have amount returned to them by the official manager, less the 10s. per share ral call. From the statement of Mr. Hutton, it appears a call is necessary discharge a liability of 10,176*l.* 3s. 11d., added to which there are claims in ute amounting to 6749*l.* 13s. 11d. The call of 10s. per share is estimated he official manager, after making due allowance for possible default, to pro- about 15,000*l.*

REAT NORTH OF ENGLAND AND YORKSHIRE UNION.—Yesterday, Master nt appointed Mr. Harding, accountant, of Coleman-street, to be the official nager to wind up the affairs of this company on the petition of Mr. S. War- ton, of Hunslet, Leeds, and others, who state that a considerable number he 6000 shares was allotted to persons who applied, that a large amount expended on plans and surveys, and that there are heavy outstanding lia- ies. The petitioner states, that he is being personally sued for 850*l.*

REWSBURY AND LEICESTER.—Yesterday, Master Senior proceeded with winding up and settlement of the list of shareholders liable, a number of m contended that as they had already, in reply to an application from the visional committee, paid 5s. per share, to discharge liabilities, and had re- ed back their letters of allotment, they ought in fairness to be exonerated n any further call, and that those allottees who had not paid the 5s. should be called upon to do so. His Honour held that under the Act, the very of their having made this payment rendered them recognisable as mem- or contributories of the company, and that, as such, they must be placed n the list. In the case of those who "wrote threatening letters," and had r deposits returned, his Honour held that the committee of management, all hom were also included in the list, had no right to return the money, and y were likewise fixed upon the list.

OLVERHAMPTON, CHESTER, AND BIRKENHEAD.—Yesterday, Mr. Norris official manager) intimated that it was the intention, on behalf of the es- , to carry an appeal to the House of Lords against the decision of the Lords mmissioners and the Vice-Chancellor, Knight Bruce, who ruled that pro- ional committeemen in this company were not, under the 3rd section of the , liable to be placed on the list of contributories, where his Honour, Master ughan had placed them, in cases where they took no shares, paid no money, did no act, but had shares allotted which were not accepted. This is the t instance of an appeal to the House of Lords under the Joint Stock Com- ies' Winding-up Act.

Petitions have just been presented for the winding-up of the following com- ies:—Dudley, Wolverhampton, Walsall, and Tamworth Railway; Wolver- pton, Walsall, Leicester, and Peterborough Railway; Sheffield and Retford ilway; Narborough and Watlington Railway. Messrs. Ernest and Currill e been appointed managers to settle the affairs of the Hull Glass Company.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE COMPANY.—Both in Glasgow and Edinburgh the nful excitement produced by the recent dissolution of the Commercial Ex- nge Company has been largely increased during the past week, by further st alarming disclosures concerning the state of its affairs. On Tuesday a eeting took place of sundry shareholders who had recently sold their stock in undertaking, to consider a communication received from Mr. Jamieson, the son charged with winding up its affairs. The purport of it was, that the bts due to the company (chiefly by its late directors) would, instead of rea- ing 230,000*l.*, as calculated only a couple of months ago, produce scarcely 0,000*l.*; secondly, that the call of 5*l.* per share, which, if fully paid, would ve produced 350,000*l.*, and which was expected to produce at least half at sum, would not yield more than 80,000*l.* From these two causes a defi- ncy of more than 200,000*l.* had resulted, and the few solvent shareholders maining had agreed to raise 100,000*l.* amongst them, and now called upon ose who had recently left the company to do as much. The grounds upon hich they had based their application were, that the company was actually esolved by loss of capital at the period when the transfers were executed, and at most of these were effected by false entries in the books of the company; nd further, that without assistance of this kind the company must be seques- ated, involving the probable ruin of all parties concerned in it. The serious ature of the position may be inferred from the fact that, although the parties pplied to deny their legal liability, they are seriously attempting to raise the normous sum required, and already have obtained a considerable portion of it.

PENTIRE GLAZE & PENTIRE (UNITED) SILVER-LEAD MINES.

A company has just been formed for the purpose of working these mines hich are situate in the parish of St. Minver, about two miles from the ship- ing port of Padstow, and six from Wadebridge. The Pentire Glaze sett is xtensive, and contains several promising lodes, four of which have been pened, each producing specimens of rich silver-lead ore. The workings hi- herto have been principally confined to the north of the sett, being first opened bout 90 years since, and for some cause or other was abandoned. About 37 ears since it was again put to work, and a deep adit driven from the sea, training the mine to the depth of 36 fms. from surface. From above this adit 2000 tons of rich silver-lead ores were raised and sold; but the party could not work the mine below the adit level for want of machinery. The object of the present adventurers is to work it at deeper levels, and have accordingly erected powerful 65-inch cylinder engine, and sunk the engine-shaft 10 fms. below adit, and have cut the lode at that depth, where it is large and highly promis- ing, composed of gossan, quartz, mundic, blende, and silver-lead of good quality. Another sett, called Pentire, has lately been obtained, in which the lode stands nearly whole from adit to surface,—above, the level is now being opened in productive ground, and further discoveries are still being made. About 250 fathoms southward from the before-mentioned workings the lode has been dis- covered, an adit level driven on its course for about 85 fms., and an engine- shaft sunk to 20 fms. below adit, which is still in course of sinking. The lode is of a very promising character, running through a stratum of light blue killas. The general opinion of experienced miners is, that it is almost beyond a doubt that large and profitable returns will be made at deeper levels. The water is drained from the south hill part of the mine by horizontal rods from the en- gine, extending across the valley. The mine is supplied with all necessary machinery, tools, materials, buildings, &c.; and, as the appearances are now of so encouraging a character, it is intended to prosecute the works with vigour and judicious economy, and there will be little doubt of a profitable result. The mine is divided into 2048 shares, at 3*l.* per share.

The following report, which has been recently received from Capt. R. Dun- stan, will give a fair idea of the present state of the workings:—

I have (in conjunction with Capt. Bishop) carefully inspected the above mine, and beg to hand you our report, as follows:—The engine-shaft, on the north part of the mine, is sunk 10 fms. below the adit, or 43 fms. from surface. The operations now being carried on consist in driving two levels northward—*i. e.*, the 10 below the adit, and the 23 below the surface. The 10 fm. level is driven about 40 fms. from the boundary shaft, on the middle lode, which, in the present end, is about 8 ft. wide; the leader, or principal part, of this lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and is composed of a beautiful flookan and spar, im- pregnated with lead and copper ore; it has decidedly improved in its character, and has every appearance of becoming more productive in depth. In the back of the adit 10 men are employed in stoping the lode. The stopes produce upwards of ¾ ton of ore per fm.; the productive ground at present opened is about 8 or 10 fms. in length. The 23 fathom level is now being driven towards the productive ground, and the lode in this end is al- ready producing saving work. There are two other lodes of equal promise within a short distance of this lode, and from their bearings may be expected to intersect each other at about 40 or 45 fms. to the north of the present end, which, in our opinion is a very im- portant point to arrive at. We would also recommend the sinking of the engine-shaft forthwith, that deeper levels may be driven under the productive ground, by which you may reasonably expect to increase your returns. The south part of the mine, which is about 250 fms. from the former workings, is wrought by the same engine by flat rods, and the depth of this part of the mine is about 28 fms. below the adit; the operations here have been simply driving two levels below the adit. The 10 fathom level is driven 55 fms. southward; the character of the lode in this level is gossan, spar, and blende, with a few small bunches of lead. The 20 fm. level is driven about 50 fms. southward; the lode in this level has improved in appearance, having in its composition more prian and flookan, and also an increased quantity of lead. The engine-shaft at this part of the mine is now being sunk by nine men, and is about 8 fms. below the 20 fm. level, which it is highly desirable should be sunk as fast as possible, as the chances of success appear to be in depth. On the whole, we consider this mine to be worthy of a most spirited trial. The plant and machinery on the mine are in every respect adequate to an extensive working, the engine being a 65-inch cylinder, with pitwork complete; there is also a water-wheel, with crusher and stamps attached, with dressing floors and all requisite buildings. We consider the state of the mine at present to be such as we can confidently recommend to the notice of the mining world.

The Messrs. Brassey have entered into a contract with the directors of the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway Company for the construction of that line for the sum of 345,822*l.*, being about 6916*l.* per mile.

IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM-ENGINES.—A trial has just been made at Charleroi of a newly invented-engine, the motive power of which operates in a completely different manner from that now in use. The inventor, M. Hector de Callias, a Sardinian engineer, proposes by his plan to increase the speed of locomotives, to give them an adherence four times greater than they now have, and to de- crease the expense of fuel. This new machine, which is called after King Charles Albert, promises to realise all the calculations of the inventor. By the pressure of only one atmosphere the wheels made 300 revolutions a minute, which would give a speed of 24 leagues an hour. The Belgian Minister of Public Works has appointed a committee of engineers to report to him on the experiments, which are to take place on the Government lines, and has ordered every assistance to be given to the inventor to facilitate his object.—*Galignani.*

LINARES MINING COMPANY.

It is with much pleasure we have noticed the satisfactory progress of this company, as described in the weekly communications of Mr. Henry Thomas, the manager; the two last letters in particular convey information of the most gratifying character, as tolerably well establishing the fact that the adventure will turn out permanent, and return a fair interest for the capital invested. From Mr. Thomas's report of the 6th inst., we find that Wilson's shaft is sunk more than 11 fms. below the 31 fm. level, in which there is a splendid lode, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. Little more than 2 fms. were then wanting to reach the 45 fm. level, an event, of course, looked forward to with much in- terest. The result of the returns for June are most satisfactory, the estimates for that month having been 60 tons, and the quantity raised amounting to 87 tons, being an increase over the estimates of 33·33 per cent. From the com- munication in our present Number, it will be seen that the mine continues to open very favourably. The tribute pitches in the 45 fm. level are described as continuing good, and the men realising good wages, one of these producing from 7 to 8 tons per fathom.

A communication has also been received from Mr. Gillman, an English mer- chant of eminence, totally unconnected with the company, on the possibility of increasing the facilities for carriage of ore to the port, establishing a smelt- ing work on the spot, and other matters. After stating what steps he had taken with regard to these objects, he proceeds to say that he had visited se- veral mines; and the general impression was, that the progress of the Linares Mine was in all respects highly satisfactory—the ore, from its superior dressing, turning out 8 or 10 per cent. more than any of the other mines; indeed, some little jealously has shown itself at the success of the company.

On the subject of smelting, it is stated—"In your case, as no new ground has yet been broken to establish the value of the Pozo Ancho Mine, the outlay of 500*l.* for furnaces sufficient to smelt the present monthly produce may be confined to the next 12 months for reimbursement; and as for this period it is calculated 1000 tons, more or less, of ore are in sight and available, the risk on such expenditure, at a saving of 1*l.* 12s. per ton, by smelting on the spot, I should think covered. . . . The supply of fuel, upon the best experience on the spot, I consider certain in mountain wood, and without much, if any, enhanced price, as in 15 years the superintendent of the Gatani Works estimated the in- crease at 1 real in 16 only. . . . The works on the east coast of Spain have good and constant supply of ores, well known to the superintendents from the more approximate mountains. I have no doubt if the association, therefore, deter- mine upon erecting the two furnaces suggested by Mr. Thomas, that they may avail of the ore of other workings at a price to give a profitable return.

It has so often been our painful duty to record failures, losses, and abandon- ments of foreign mines, in which British capital has been invested, that the satisfactory position of this adventure is (like an oasis in the desert) more par- ticularly gratifying; and we trust that the expectations now held out will be more than realised, and when the mine is open to the bottom of the old work- ings, and in virgin ground, fresh reasons for congratulation may be found.

THE CAMBORNE CONSOLS MINE.

In consequence of a recent arrangement between the proprietary of Camborne Consols and the adjoining mine, greater facilities have been secured for work- ing the south lodes of this property, which possesses the advantage of being drained to the depth of 80 fathoms without the use or aid of any description of machinery; and since, through the arrangement referred to, the driving of the levels below the deep adit has been resumed, a progressive and rapid improve- ment has taken place in them, and from the following report, received from the agent on Monday last, little doubt is entertained but that it will shortly rank with the most productive mines in Cornwall, particularly as the cost is for the most part confined to labour only:—"I am happy to say that we have met with an improvement in the 20 fm. level on the south entral lode, from whence we are saving some fine ore, and, from appearances, we shall in a short time be making large returns from this end, the lode having increased to about 18 in. wide, and making a more regular wall (with scarcely any underlie) than it has done for some time. It is composed of copper ore, arsenical and iron pyrites. The matrix of the pyrites is a soft friable quartz, but the ore forms a branch about 6 in. wide on the south wall. Martin's lode in the 40 fm. level has also much increased in size during the past week, now being little short of 3½ feet wide, and it fully maintains its promising appearance, being sparry, with beau- tiful stones of ore, and branches of ore interspersed throughout the lode, toge- ther with quantities of arsenical and iron pyrites of a highly flattering nature. You will recollect that when we commenced driving on this lode in the 20 fm. level, in the end, it was barely traceable, but we have now a most promising lode, upwards of 1 ft. wide, from which we are saving ore; and otherwise its appearance is much more flattering than, considering the circumstances, we had a right to expect, for we have scarcely driven the end 2 fms. since we first took it up, the spar being mixed up with a beautiful gossan, such as we had in the winze on Martin's lode; and in the lode there is a branch of mispickel (arsenical pyrites) about 2 in. wide. From our present prospects, therefore, there can scarcely be the slightest doubt entertained of our making a very considerable re- turns from these ends alone at no very distant period, which I hope will soon form but a small part of our underground operations."

MINING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF EXETER.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Within 10 miles of Exeter are situate, in a district yet unexplored, except for manganese, Wheal Adams, Lawrence, Bridport, Anna Maria, and Hennock mines, new in themselves, although at no distant day we do not doubt they will prove highly productive in mineral riches. Wheal Adams, we understood, had been abandoned by the party who first took her up, after the expenditure of a considerable sum, and is now the most productive lead mine in the county of Devon, with every probability of its increasing its returns. Adjoining is Hennock; this mine was worked for several years by the old company, who, not being successful, abandoned the mine, when the new company erected the wheel, with other machinery, sunk to the 10 fm. level under the adit, and came into a course of ore. A meeting had been previously held at the offices in town, and the report read from a captain, who was considered a first-rate judge in mining matters, and one whom it was thought understood his busi- ness well; and this captain condemned the mine on account of the *Leanness* of the lode—he having stated that there was no chance of its ever producing ore in any quantity. At the meeting, the shareholders were about to pass a vote of censure on Capt. James, the captain of Hennock, when a highly re- spectable broker, of Old Broad-street, suggested that there was no *Lane* with- out a turning; and, as they had gone so far bad, there was a chance of getting better; and he should propose the mine be inspected by Evan Hopkins, Esq., and Professor Adam Murray, jun., who had so ably inspected and reported on the discovery made at Lamheroee Maria, and whose perception of tin is so well understood by the moderns, as per report, given in the *Mining Journal*, on Lamheroee Mine. We congratulate the mining interest on such an addition to their body, and trust Professor Murray may live long to enjoy the reputation he has obtained.

The mining world and the adventurers have cause to congratulate them- selves on having followed the advice given by the broker in question, as it has, to a very great extent, been the means of the mine continuing on; and, from our personal inspection, we sincerely believe that Hennock will make a good and lasting mine; and we congratulate Capt. James on his perseverance, who gave us every explanation respecting the mine, and showed us a quantity of ore raised and raising from the new discovery; the lode is large gossan, fine, with sufficient water for dressing the ore, and all other mining purposes. From thence we inspected Anna Maria; this mine is situate on the lands of Balwin Fulford—a name well known in Devon for respectability and hospitality, and one of the oldest families in the county: the larger portion of the shares are well held by the lord of the soil and his family. This mine is worked by water-power—a wheel, 32 ft. in diameter with 6 ft. breast, being erected with pumps and all other machinery on the mine; the stratum appeared to be a light grey killas, very congenial for copper ore, and about one mile from gra- nite. The lodes large, varying from 4 to 7 ft., what may be termed champion lodes, carrying a fine gossan on the backs, with large quantities of mundic, which is generally considered to ride a good horse. The engine-shaft had been sunk 15 fms. from surface, and it is intended to sink 15 fms. further, making 30 fms. from surface, at which depth it is intended to drive cross-cuts north and south to see the lodes; and from the appearances at the surface, we have a strong opinion that ore will be found in abundance at that depth. We think mining at present is not so well understood in the neighbourhood as it should be; if it were, the Exeter gentry would have made a larger investment at home than they have done. We were credibly informed that Wheal Adams shares were offered to several parties at Exeter for a mere trifle, but no purchasers were found, consequently, the Londoners hold the chief part of the mine, and the same as regards Hennock. Anna Maria, on the contrary, is held by par- ties in the vicinity, but they must work with more vigour than they are doing. To make a mine, stock the cash, and the mineral will soon come.

DISCOVERY OF A SILVER MINE IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The inhabitants of the parish of Tytherington, near Thornbury, are in a high state of glee, in consequence of the discovery of a silver mine in that locality, which is said to promise a considerable yield of the precious metals. A surveyor has made a minute examination, and it is stated that on the strength of his recommenda- tion some capitalists from the metropolis propose working the mine.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.

The number of passengers who passed through the Tunnel in the week ending July 20, was—No. of passengers, 14,702.—Amount of money, £61 5s. 2d.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in Field's engine-shaft, sinking under the 70 fm. level, is about 6 ft. wide, and has a promising appearance. The lode in the 70 fm. level, east of the engine, is 5 ft. wide, and worth from 60*l.* to 70*l.* per fm; the lode in the stopes over the 70 fm. level, east of the winze, is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and worth 70*l.* per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking under the 60 fm. level, east of the said shaft, is 9 ft. wide, worth from 80*l.* to 100*l.* per fm. There is no change in any other of our tutwork operations since our last report. Our tribute pitches are looking well, parti- cularly the one over the 70 fathom level; the lode here is 7 feet wide, nearly all ore.

BARRISTOWN.—The lode in the 40 fathom level end east is much smaller than last reported, but containing rather more ore, with a very regular wall on the north side. The stopes under the 30 fathom level during the week have been very good—in parts near 1 foot wide of lead; but in the present bottom the lode is apparently cut off, although on the north wall there is a leader of lead going down less than 1 in. wide. The rise in the back of the 26 fm. level is improved in appearance, and must be now getting nearly as high up as the old workings, but further south. There is no other change during the week.

BEDFORD UNITED.—We have intersected a small branch in the 115 fm. level south, which shows traces of copper and mundic, but intend driving a little further south, to prove if it is the north lode. In the 103 fm. level east the lode is still worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level is producing 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in Andrew's winze is without alteration. We are still driving the lode in the 90 fm. level, and in Arscott's winze in this level. In the 80 fm. level we are rising by the side of the lode. The lode in the pitch in the back of this level is im- proved, being at present worth 7 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the rise in the 70 fm. level is yielding good stones of ore. In the 47 fm. level north the ground continues fa- vourable. We have just cut a branch about 6 in. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and ore.

BLACK CRAIG AND CRAIGTON.—We have been labouring under much disappointment in raising the water from the low bottoms; we commenced to draw it with barrels, in order to take out the lift of pumps now standing in the old engine-shaft, but have been obliged to give up the attempt, after lowering the water about 20 ft., in consequence of Welsh's shaft being so very small and uneven below the adit; the barrels caught the sides and occasioned much breakage and loss of barrels, by going to the bottom. We have ordered some new pumps, which we expect to have ready to put in by the latter end of next week. The engine is very powerful, and goes remarkably well, so that we shall not be long in getting the water out. We have a cargo of ore ready for market, and will be shipped in a few days. Our tribute pitches are doing very well. We have now got down 25 fms. In Clogston's shaft, on the east side of the hill, and we have reason to think that we shall not be disappointed when we get a few fathoms deeper. I have discontinued the trial on the new lode near Palnure river, although it looks very well, and I have no doubt of getting ore to pay: but it would be more advisable to open the Black Craig lode, where this new lode intersects it, and where there can be no ques- tion a large deposit of ore will be found.

BRYN-ARIAN.—For the last week we have been putting timber and ladders in the engine-shaft, therefore there is nothing new to report on that point. The lode in the 10 fathom level west has for the last three days become disordered, and is not yielding quite so much ore as when last reported. The stope under the adit level east of the winze, east of the engine-shaft, is looking much as usual, yielding about 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The stope in the bottom of the same level, west of the engine-shaft, is pro- ducing 1 ton of ore per fm. The deep adit driving west is into a lode 6 ft. wide, and pro- ducing 1 ton of ore per fm. The adit level, driving south on Pensarn lode, is still yield- ing good stones of ore, and has a very promising appearance. In the winze sinking under the old workings at Pensarn, the lode is large and much improved in quality, will now yield upwards of 1 ton of ore per fm., and appears to be improving as we sink.

CARTHEW CONSOLS.—In reporting of this mine, I shall first notice the 65 fm. level end south, as my late communications must have led you to expect some- thing important from this point, which, I presume, I may add will, without question, be realised to the full extent, and the other ends are not far behind in their promise and pro- spects. When I last noticed this end, and the important discovery made therein, there had not sufficient time elapsed, subsequent to the discovery, to enable me to go into the matter fully, the level then being full of stuff, and choked up with bad air for want of ventilation, which prevented the men from breaking down the lode without much loss, the ore being of a very valuable kind; and, no doubt, we shall continue to find the ore (copper in particular) of much greater value, and in very augmented quantities, at this and the lower levels than in the levels above, having, from every appearance, departed from the large masses of mundic which have hitherto proved so injurious. Since my last we have broken down the lode for some distance, which has demonstrated to us that the improved part is not another, or part of another, lode, but an addition in the size of the one we had formerly been driving, of from 1 to 1½ ft. wide of copper of a very superior quality, worth, I should say, double the amount per ton of what we have lately been raising—that is, from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per ton. We have now a piece of lode laid bare, about 6 ft. in length, and from cutting into it in the present end, it appears to get much larger than when first discovered, and no less rich. This end is now about 2 fms. behind the winze, to which we shall, I expect, hole in about 10 days, which will very materially facilitate our work- ing, and put us in a position at once to set four pares of tributers immediately on this bunch of ore, which will give us no small quantity, the ground being so very easy about the lode. I will now refer to the 75 fm. level end north, wherein I find the lode to be in a very improved state since last report, being its usual size, and good work throughout; in looking at the distances, we are now about entering under the ore ground in the level above, which is principally copper, but here we find lead. In the south end, in this level, I find a greater improvement; it was anticipated we had yet a great many more fathoms to drive ere we should get into the ore ground, but in this end the lode is about the same size as in the north (about 3 ft. wide), the whole of which is saving work, and of good quality. In looking at this level, and comparing it with the levels above for the same distance from the engine-shaft, there is to be seen a very striking difference, for whilst here we find a good lode, above we find either no lode at all, or a mass of mundic; and either end in this level will, at the present time, doubly pay the cost of its driving; and if they improve as much in the next 5 fms. as they have in the last 5, they will more than pay the whole tutwork cost, and I doubt not of its being so, from present appearances. In the 65 fm. level and north we have this week met with two other small slides, which have kept the lode in rather a disordered state. The middle shaft is now sunk about 3½ fms. below the 48 fm. level; the ground in it continues good, and the lode looks very well. The tribute pitches look very well, and the greatest difficulty we have with respect to them is to get the work to surface after it is broken; large quantities remain underground now which were broken two or three months since; but, from present appearances, this difficulty will soon be overcome. The engineers are now getting on with good speed with the whim and crusher.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—Since our meeting held on the mine on the 16th inst. [a report of which appears in another column], we have cleared up the shaft that was sunk on the lode near the elvan course on the west side of the Tavy river; the shaft is about 17 ft. deep, and cross-cuts the lode, which is full 10 feet wide, underlaying about 16 in. per fm., and a finer gossan no one can wish to see, containing a quantity of mundic and spots of lead and copper ore, accompanied with decomposed elvan, which I deem the very mother of ore; but the water is so quick here, it would be useless to at- tempt to do much without putting up a water-wheel, or some kind of pumping ma- chinery, which I should like to see done, for I have no doubt but it will prove to be a good productive lode. I have also set the winze to sink under the 50 fm. level—price per fathom 80s., or 4*l.* for ore. The sumpmen are progressing as fast as possible.

EAST CROWNDALE.—The 40 fm. level west still holds good for tin, but the lode, since my last report, has become much harder. In the 40 east the lode is large and tinny—the ground also hard for driving, compared with the level above. In the winze sinking below the 28 fm. level the lode is large, yielding saving work. No important alteration in our tribute department. May and June tin will be sampled the latter end of next week; the quantity will be given in my next report.

ESGAIR LLEE.—We have during the past week suspended the deep adit west of the junction, on the caunter lode, and have put the men to raise 3 or 4 fms be- hind the end, against Owen's winze, which we hope to communicate in the course of a fortnight; the lode in the rise is much the same in appearance as in the winze, being 3 ft. wide, and yielding each about 4 or 5 cwts. of ore per fm.: the caunter lode in the 12 fm. level, east from the surface, is still poor, and produces some stones of ore, but not sufficient to set a value on. The caunter lode, in Harding's winze, will yield from 10 to 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the shallow adit, west of Morgan's winze, on the whole, is not looking as well as in my last report, yielding on an average 5 to 6 cwts. of ore per fm.; ditto, east of the winze, 4 or 5 cwts. of ore per fm.

HEIGNSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The lode in the 35 fathom level east is disordered by the intersection of a branch of spar. The rise in the back of level is fully equal to last week's report. The winze sinking below this level is without alteration, as also the cross-cut south. The 45 fm. level, east of Victor's winze, produces some saving work for copper ore. The sinking of Hitchins's shaft progresses very satisfactorily, the lode in which is being spotted with fine yellow copper ore. We purpose sampling 50 tons of good quality ore on the 26th inst.

HOLMBUSH.—We have cut through the lode in the 132 fm. level, west of the diagonal shaft, and find it to be 18 in. wide, producing ore of 3 tons per fm. The ground in the 120 fm. level cross-cut south, towards the flap-jack lode, is not quite so favourable as it was; there is a little water issuing from the end, which to us indicates we are getting near the lode; it is now extended about 95 fms., which shows the under- lay of the lode to be less than seen in the 100, which, in our opinion, is favourable; the lode in the 120 fm. level south is 6 ft. wide, producing stones of lead occasionally. The lode in the 110 fm. level south is without alteration—in fact, nothing has been done in it for the week, in consequence of the level being filled with stuff, broken by the tribu- ters; but we hope soon to resume it. The flap-jack lode in the 100 fm. level, east of the great cross-course, is 20 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of copper ore; the pitches in the back of the level are producing a fair quantity of copper ore. We weighed our parcel of silver-lead ores, yesterday, at Calstock Quay, on board the *Elizabeth* (Pearn, master), for point, 36 tons 2 cwts. dry weight.

KESWICK MINES.—At Brandley, the 10 fathom level rise is looking well. The 20 fm. levels, north and south, are full of water, in consequence of want of top water to work the wheel. The Salt level cross-cut is rather better, and there is a little im- provement in the sump in that level. At Thornethwaite, in the 17 fm. sump on string, we are sinking so hole to the 27 fm. level; the ore here is rather poorer. The 17 fm. cross-cut is about the same as last week. In the bottom level we are rising to hole to the 17 fm. level; ore here about the same as last week. In No. 1 level, at Old Brandley, we have got through the old workings, and find the vein in the forehead parted; we have pitched upon the laying side as the most promising part, and in working have cut a small bunch of ore; as we have only just commenced driving, we cannot as yet speak to the quantity of ore likely to be met with at this point, although the prospect is very good. In the new level we have not yet got to the rock, as we have had the ground to timber, so as to form a level mouth.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the 62 fathom level end, west of Keith's, is 5 ft. wide, with good stones of ore and fair ground, yielding about 7 cwts. of lead per fm. The water has been in at Stewart's all the week. The lode in the engine- shaft, under the 50 fm. level, is 4 ft. wide, yielding 8 cwts. of lead per fm.

OLD BRIMPTS.—The lode in the adit level is looking well, producing good tin work; driving by six men at 2*l.* per fm. We have commenced driving on the middle lode by two men: the lode is about 4 fms. to the south of the present adit level, produc- ing good stones of tin. We have also several hundred kibbles of good work broken for the stamps, so that when we can get up our crushing machine, we shall be able to make a return in a short time.

ROCHE ROCK (TIN).—In compliance with your request, I have inspected the Roche Rock Tin Mine, and beg to furnish you with my report thereon. I find the sett to be sufficiently extensive, and embracing within its limits several parallel lodes, which have been found to be productive for tin at different points where worked on near

the surface by the streamers, and which they could not follow to any great depth, owing to the quantity of water contained in them, and they having no means to procure machinery to drain them. A great part of the surface of this sett through which these lodes run, has been from time to time worked over by streamers, and at different points as deep as they could possibly get down without the aid of machinery to draw water. Three of these streamers, who had worked for many years in this ground, gave me verbal reports respecting the lodes that they intersected in their operations, their statements as to the size, character, and quality of these lodes, in particular, was very flattering, such as to justify a trial being given to them. In examining the surface of this sett, I found that a former company had made some extensive workings in the eastern part of it, and was informed, on inquiry, that a depth of 60 fms. was reached, and that some of the lodes were explored to a great extent. These workings now are all filled up with water and stuff, so that nothing of the character or appearance of these lodes can be seen; but, judging from the nature of the strata, it is my decided opinion that they carried on their operations in a part of the sett where there was not the least chance of success. I am of a different opinion respecting the ground on which the present operations are commenced, and believe, judging from what can now be seen, and the reports given, that the lodes will be found productive when laid open in this part of the sett; and, from the favourable nature of the strata, only a comparative small amount of capital will be required to lay open the lodes under the ground so favourably reported on by the streamers, and would recommend you to lose no time in proving this desirable object; and consider that at a depth of 20 fms. below the surface a cross-cut should be driven, as that depth would fully prove the truth of all statements that have been made respecting the value and character of the lodes met with in streaming.—SAMUEL SECCOMBE: *Phœnix Mines, Liskeard, July* 16.

SNOWDON (COPPER).—I send you herewith the account of costs, and my report for the present month. The last cargo of copper ore was shipped by the sloop *Catherine*, Hughes master, for Liverpool; since then we have been engaged in sending down to Carnarvon the ore for the second shipment, which will be about 35 tons, and during this month our tributers have raised about 45 tons, which we are now dressing for the third month's shipment. The repairs of the crushing-engine are now complete, and the mill is working well. We continue driving the two lower levels—the one from the surface margin of the Green Lake, and the lower one below it, which is the only tut-work on hand; the rest of the mining labours being performed by tributers in all the upper levels.

SOUTH WALES MINES.—I cannot speak of any alteration in the south, or Frongoch, lode, in the shaft sinking 100 fms. east of the old workings, since my last report; the lode produces some stones of ore, but not sufficient to set a value on. At the end of this month, I think it most advisable to suspend sinking the shaft, and put the men to drive west on the course of the lode, for where the lode was most productive in sinking, the lead appears to be dipping west.

SOUTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—The cross-cut is driving west of the engine-shaft, at the 60 fm. level; the strata of ground is composed of blue killas, white capels, mixed up with mundic; the ground is not quite so favourable as when last mentioned. The level is extended 5 fathoms west of the shaft.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Christoe's lode, in the 100, west of Garden's, is 18in. wide, with stones of ore. The 90 fathom level, west of ditto, is suspended for the present—the men are rising against the winze in the bottom of the 80 fathom level; the lode in the rise is 18 in. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. In the winze below the 80 fm. level, on the north part, the lode is 20 in. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. In the 70 fm. level, west of Garden's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. In the stopes above the 70 fm. level, east of Stevens's winze, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm.; in the stopes, west of ditto, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. The 52 cross-cut, north of Parent engine-shaft, is driving to cut Parent lode. The 40 cross-cut south is driving to cut the middle lode. In the 40 fm. level, east of ditto, the lode is 18 in. wide, with good stones of ore. The middle lode in the adit, east of Nicholsen's, is 1 ft. wide, with good stones of ore.

TRESCOLL.—Our south B lode, driving west, is greatly improved since my last report; the lode now in the end is about 2 ft. wide, that now in sight worth 40*l.* per fm.—price for driving, 38s. per fm. We have also a rich course of tin on the same lode, in a back 5 fms. west of this end; we have also a middle end driving west on same lode, with very rich work in it: this lode, in the east end, is 4 ft. wide, good work throughout. The bottom level is looking exceedingly well, and greatly improved from the 10 to the 20 fm. level. We shall prepare to sink to the 30 fm. level as quick as possible, as it appears that the B lode No. 2, the south B lode, and middle B lode will unite together before they get to the 30 fm. level, as they are dropping fast, and make one large lode, which will be much better, as every sink we make the lodes are larger and richer. The south cross-cut is getting into better ground, and I think we are nearing a lode. We are raising quite sufficient tin to cover costs. Our large stamps wheel will be completed next week, and the stamps will shortly be ready to work, when we shall be able to sell 10 tons of tin, best mine quality in the county, per month, which will leave us large profits, and still increasing as we open the mine.

— *July* 23.—We are looking exceedingly well at this mine. We have the finest course of tin I ever saw, and a great length of it. As soon as our new stamps go to work, we shall be able to get for the market 10 tons per month, which will show a large profit. The mine is improving every day, and I think she will shortly stand A 1.

WELLINGTON.—I hope to commence driving north in the 52 fm. level the latter part of the present week; this is at the bottom of the engine-shaft; this would have taken place before now but for the breaking of the whim-bore of the sinking-lift, which has caused the delay. The lode in the 42 fm. level, west of the said shaft, is small, but the ground is fair for driving, which is just what is wanted for reaching the western discovery; the lode in the same level, east of Parcolly shaft, is at present split in three parts; and the branch on the north is 8 in. wide, worth, for copper and tin, from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fm.; the other parts on the south are, for the most part, spar. The lode in the 32 fm. level, east of the said shaft, is 2 feet wide, principally spar. The ground in the cross-cut north, in the adit level, is still good for driving. There is no change on the north lode in the adit level. The lode in the adit level, west of the new shaft, on the engine lode, has been disordered by a cross-course, but at this time is looking better, and producing good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 10 fm. level, east of this shaft, is about 1 ft. wide, nearly all saving for copper ore; this level is opening good tribute ground; in driving south of said shaft, in the shallow level, we have intersected two small branches—poor. Our copper sampling this day is as follows:—52, 47, 42, 9=156 tons.

WEST POLGOOTH—*St. Austle, July* 24.—We have this day got in our boiler, which is a new one, 10 tons in weight, and built up the wall of the house, ready to receive the roof. By the end of the week we shall, in all probability, get our engine together, having already got the cylinder into the engine-house; all the other parts of the engine are now on the mine. Our large capstan and shears are erected, and the ground partly levelled for the stamps. The ground for the engine-pool has been excavated, and three side walls built up. Our western whim-shaft is finished to the adit; it has had to be closely timbered nearly all the way down, having been sunk through the old attle. There has been some fine stones of tin raised from among the rubbish, which indicates the lode was equally as rich at that end of the mine as it is found at the eastern workings. We are driving a cross-cut, to intersect a course of tin that is gone down on the back of the elvan near the heave; we expect to meet with a large deposit at this spot, judging from the surface indications; there appears to be a junction of lodes also near here. The miners are very sanguine of success, as they say it must be so; there are plenty of offers for tribute pitches. We have a course of tin in the adit level that will set for 8s. in 1*l.*, and a good many at 12s. 6d. to 15s.; but we shall not set any until our steam-stamps are at work, which will enable us to return it as fast as it comes up. They have made a fine discovery on a similar lode to ours in the adjoining mine. A party of tributers, who have had a two months' take, will clear this month 200*l.* per man. The men are all in high spirits. Good starts are not often met with in the Polgooth Mines, the lodes generally running pretty regular, and the places where rich bunches make are well known to the agents. Our water does not appear to be much, as we sunk it several feet with a hand-pump when we got in our cistern at the bottom of the engine-shaft. Our plat is cut, and everything in readiness to get in our lifts, which we hope will be on the mine next week. We shall report further progress next week.

CHARLES S. RICHARDSON, Engineer; THOMAS COLLIVER, Agent.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL.—There has been no lode taken down in the past week west of Williams's cross-course, on Wheal Jewel lode. The 57 fm. level, east of Hodges's cross-course, on Tolcarne tin lode, lode worth 15*l.* per fm.; we have not cut this lode west of the cross-course as yet. The shallow adit level, west of Tregoning's shaft, on the same lode, lode worth 9*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of the 12 fathom level, west of Pryor's winze, on the same lode, lode worth 12*l.* per fm.; the stopes in the bottom of this level, east of Tregoning's shaft, on the same lode, lode worth 27*l.* per fm.; the stopes in the bottom of this level, west of Tregoning's winze, on the same lode, lode worth 26*l.* per fm. The stopes are working on tribute.

WHEAL CREBOR.—Cock shaft is completed to-day; the machine will be finished to-morrow. The tributers are going on well, and will raise several tons of ore. In the 24 end the lode is still disordered, and the 12 the same as when I last wrote you. In the 30 fm. level, between Gill and Rundle shafts, we have secured the run named in my report of Wednesday last, and cleared about 25 fms. further west; there is another run at this point, but I hope it will not last far. The timber is all decayed, and we are obliged to put in new to make a good secure level. The strata in this part of the mine, as far as I have seen, is of a very congenial character, and the lodes where seen are mostly strong and kindly, but not rich in sight, neither can it be expected. My opinion is much strengthened that good results will be the reward of cross-cuts north and south, as well as levels driven into the new ground. I am ascertaining, as near as possible, the expense of putting the crusher and stamps in repair, as they will be, by all present appearances, immediately wanted; when I have sufficient time to get a correct estimate I will write; in the meantime, I should be glad to receive any remarks, or answer any question, you or the committee may ask me.

— *July* 24.—I have been through the 30 fm. level from Gill to Rundle shaft to-day We have cleared and timbered above 100 fms. in length, and have near the same distance more to secure and clear; the level, as far as it is timbered, is now in good condition; and I hope to clear and secure the remaining part, if possible, by the latter end of next week. I shall forward you, to-morrow, by train, a box of specimens of ore the men are raising in different parts of the mine now opened; there is no alteration worthy of notice in the ends since my last; the pitches are rather improved. The machine is put in order; and I intend to try it this afternoon, if all is right, and commence hauling to-morrow. I hope to commence hauling at Rundle shaft in a few days. Nothing but an inspection of the lodes and strata in this part of the mine is required to convince any practical miner that our chances for a good mine are favourable. The specimens are all labelled, and explained by a letter that I sha l send you by to-morrow's post, with an estimate of what will be the expense of repairing the crusher, stamps, and floors, to put them in tolerable working order.

WHEAL LANGFORD.—I send you the cost-sheet for the month of June, which is 55*l.* 7s. 5d. I have much pleasure in forwarding you a sample of the gossan which we are raising from our new shaft, now in course of sinking in the additional ground lately granted by Lord Ashburton, and which is 700 fms. west from where we are now raising silver and copper in Mr. Langford's land; it produces 27½ ozs. of silver to the ton of ore, and I fully expect that, when we are down about 4 fathoms further, we shall have a great improvement both for silver and copper. It is quite clear that it is a continuation of the Wheal Langford silver and copper lode, which is 7 ft. wide, 5 ft. of which is good saving work. I hope you have completed the purchase of the steam-engine, to commence crushing and dressing the copper we have already at the surface for market. The lode being large, and laid open upwards of 40 fms., several pitches can be set, at 8s. in 1*l.*; so that you may clearly see that, if our engine was at work, we should be able to make regular monthly sales of copper, at considerable profit. By a letter received from Capt. Knott, of the 22d inst., I find he has sent a sample of our silver ore, which he has prepared for sale to the Tamar Smelting Company, and now await their offer; and by his assay it will produce 668 ozs. of silver to the ton.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—Pollard's shaft is sunk 2 fms. under the 60 fathom level. The lode in the 60 fm. level, north of this shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm.; the lode in the same level south is 1½ ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fm. The lode in the 50 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 2 feet wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the 40 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. The lode in the 30 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of lead. The lode in the 60 fathom level, south of Barrett's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. Barrett's shaft is suspended on account of the water. The winze under the 60 fm. level, north of this shaft, is holed to the 70 fm. level, and in a few days we shall commence driving the 70 towards Barrett's shaft, which we hope will soon drain the water from the shaft, so as to resume the sinking. The stopes throughout the mine are usually productive. The parcel of ore, computed 93 tons, was sold on Saturday last, to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, Novill, and Co., at 19*l.* 7s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL PENHALE.—Since my last communication, we have intersected and got through the copper branch in the 40 fathom level, and we are now on the back of the lode, but have not yet in the least got into it: the copper branch is much more grey here than in the 30 fathom level; the water is pouring very strong indeed from the lode, which indicates it to be very large, and I doubt not that its quality will be very good in proportion, from the very many little leaders of lead and copper running into it. We have communicated the north rise in the 30 fm. level with the winze above it, and have taken down the lode in the same, which is very good from the back of the 30 fm. level to the bottom of the 20 fm. level. In the south end of the 30 fm. level the lode looks very well, and to all appearances we shall have a good extension of ore ground south in this level, which is a very important feature, for in the 20 and 10 fm. levels above we have a long piece of dead ground. The tribute department is looking very well, and the late communications of the 30 fm. level with the 20 fm. level will enable the tributers to work in the backs instead of the bottoms of the levels, which will be very beneficial, as they can work in the backs at a much less tribute with the same quantity of ore, from their being able to break a much greater quantity of ground. I have sampled the lead ore, about 24 tons, and have about 2 tons of slime ore (lead), which is not included, as I consider it of much more worth per ton. I have sent a sample of it to be assayed, but have not yet had it returned.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—At Phillip's shaft, in the 82 north, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. In the 62 north the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fm.; in the winze sinking under this level the lode is 3 ft wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. At Trelawny shaft, in the cross-cut in the 92 fm. level, we have cut the capels of the lode, and it is letting out a great quantity of water. The shaftmen are cutting the tip-plat in this level. In the 82, north of Trelawny shaft, the lode is 3½ wide, worth 9*l.* per fm.; in the same level south the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. In the 72 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. At the north mine, in the 68, north of Trehane, the end men are still rising, as noticed last week. We have in the last week communicated the 55, north of Trehane, with the 50, south of Smith's shaft. In the 40, north of Smith's, the lode is 6 in. wide, with some lead. We are cutting down Smith's shaft from the 40 to the 50, to receive the pitwork; and the engineer is engaged putting the engine together. Our stopes are without alteration.

WHEAL VINCENT.—We have discovered the south lode on the hill about 100 fms. further east since the last report—this lode is looking well on the back. We are getting on with the costeaning on the north lode, which is looking very promising, and have discovered the lode about 60 fms. farther east this last week, and it has every appearance of a good lode in depth. Our tin will be ready for the market the first Friday in August. We have taken up the small lifts, and have put down the large one, which will master the bottom water.

FOREIGN MINES.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Gold report.—Gongo, from 22d April to 13th May	*Lbs.*	6	10	2	0			
„ 14th to 21st May		0	11	5	0—	7	9	7 0
Bananal, from 22d April to 13 May		36	10	7	0			
„ 14th to 14th May		9	3	13	0			
„ 20th to 22d May		4	2	9	0—50	4	9	0
Total	*Lbs.*	58	1	16	0			
Total from 1st January—viz.: Gongo	*Lbs.*	49	0	13	0			
Bananal		126	2	16	0—*Lbs.* 175	3	9	0

N.B. There is no despatch either from Bananal or Gongo. The letters have been sent per *Linnet* packet.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Cocaes, May 19.—The forcing pumps are now in readiness for lowering the water sufficiently to complete the engine-shaft from the shallow adit downwards to Hartley's stope, where it will be ready to receive the pumps to a depth of nearly 16 fms. below the adit level. Yesterday a stream of water was met with in the shaft, which is, doubtless flowing from the excavation below, or (say) Hartley's stope, which is filled several fathoms in height; and the negroes now employed in the shaft will be removed to assist in lowering the water the depth mentioned in last report, which is about 2½ fms.

May 22.—The negroes are getting on well with draining the mine to complete the shaft. The water has already been lowered about 6 ft., and by the end of the present, or early in the ensuing, week they will be able to resume their usual stations; and a party will also be able to excavate a portion of the lode on the northern veins, at Hartley's eastern stope.

Cocaes produce from 5th to 13th May	*Mrs.*	3	2	4	0			
„ 14th to 23d „		3	2	4	54—*Mrs.*	6	5	0 54
Cuiaba produce from 29th April to 7th May		1	3	5	31			
„ 9th to 17th May		2	0	6	43 —	3	4	4 2
Total	*Mrs.*	10	1	4	56			

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas:

Linares, July 13.—I beg to refer you to the account of ore weighed in, and in store; with regard to which, I have to observe, that as the *Mining Journal* and *Daily News* refer only to our stock on the mine, it is necessary, in order that the readers thereof should know correctly what the stock really is, to include what is on the road, and in the store at the shipping port also, for which better comprehension I have in this case added, and shall continue to do so weekly, the ore that has left the mine, but which is still in Spain unshipped. I regret that I cannot advise you of any loading this week for Seville; I have written with the hope of securing a further lot of 50 carratas, in consequence of our quantity of ore having exceeded what we had originally calculated on, and I have availed myself of Mr. Gillman's introduction to Mr. Joachim Terrer, of Malaga, with the object of sending forward some ore through him as quickly as we can find conveyance from hence, which will not be available to any extent until the harvest is complete; we are, however, looking out for conveyance, to avail ourselves of at the earliest possible moment. I have now the pleasure of informing you that the mine continues to open very favourably. Wilson's shaft has been sunk 3½ *ft.* during the last week in a good lode, worth from 5 to 6 tons per fathom for the length of the shaft. The north lode appears to be in the shaft, and side by side with the other—this is the lode that is at present productive. The ore is imbedded in a very white crystalline calcareous spar. In the level directly under where the shaft will note, the lode presents the same character; the lead ground we have discovered in sinking this shaft will be available for tributers to a considerable extent; we are very anxious to have this shaft communicated, in order to have the means of drawing away the stuff produced by the 45 fm. level, and particularly also to remove what we shall break in preparing to put the rods in San Antonio winze under the 45; the latter (San Antonio) is the only winze we can make a suitable connection with by means of our present machinery, and when drained will bring us to within a few varas of the deepest workings in the mine. We shall accordingly lose no time in preparing to get the water out of this winze, though from the above circumstance we cannot expect to connect the rods and pulleys for another month. San Juan shaft is this day communicated to the 31 fm. level, and as soon as practicable the sinking will be resumed below that level. The plat being completed to the 31 fm. level, at Shaw's shaft, we have set the men to sink it under that level, at 200 reals per vara; this shaft will come down before the present end of the 45, now driving on a good lode. We purpose also, as soon as the whim is completed at this shaft, to drive the 31 fm. level east. The 45 fm. level east has been driven during the past week about 5 ft., the lode being worth 4 tons per fm. The tribute pitches continue very good, and our men will do well at the prices they are receiving; one in the back of the 45 is worth 7 to 8 tons per fathom. The *John and William*, Capt. Wakeham, has loaded to the extent of 5280 arrobas, or about 58 tons, and Messrs. Cahill, White, and Beck, advise me that they are looking out for another vessel to take the ore remaining in store, 4156 arrobas, about 46 tons, as quickly as possible.

Account of Ores returned to this Date.

Shipped from Seville, per *Estacional*	*Tons*	72
„ „ „ *John and William*		62
„ „ „ *Pepita*		46=180
July 6.—In store at Linares		81½
„ 13.—Weighed in this week		23
Total of ore dressed		284½

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

Morro Velho, May 8.—*Salvador Exploration.*—Up to the present moment we have advanced about 3 fms.; and you will have seen, by my diary of 26th April, that the ore raised from it proves much richer than the old Morro Velho lodes—a very small quantity ground by hand at the amalgamation house having yielded at the rate of nearly 13 oits. per ton. It would, however, probably not yield this under the usual operation of stamping, but, unfortunately, the quantities hitherto extracted are far too small to afford the means of a separate stamping. It is possible, however, that this vein, or lode, may enlarge as we advance, and in such case we may break enough to supply the Savannah six-head stamps. Meanwhile, I have requested Capt. Treloar to prepare a small plan, showing the bearings and distances of this exploration from some known points of the mine.

Produce for April, 22,167 oitavas = 212·95 lbs. troy, from 5222 tons of ore, yielding 4·24 oitavas per ton. Stamps working during the month, average 95 heads.

The supply of stone was limited during last month, having been obliged to receive assistance from the refuse heap to the extent of nearly 160 tons; but towards the end of April it began to improve. We are now enabled to reject a few tons daily, and which will increase after three or four days, when a hole of communication will be completed under the pillar in the cachoeira.

Cost for April, Rs. 43,789 758, at 28½	£5200	0 8
Produce Oits. 22,167		
Less duty, 5 per cent. 1,108 = 21,059 oits., at 7s. 8½d.	8105	10 5
Profit	£2905	9 9

The cost is extremely high, especially that portion coming from Rio, containing export duty on two months' produce, rs. 2930; commissions, &c., rs. 1233; parties to and from England, rs. 1428; materials also are swelled, owing to the breakage of the millier of the pumping-wheel, which put us to the expense of near rs. 1700 for a new one. The disburse for native labour has greatly increased, owing to the activity with which we are endeavouring to push forward the numerous and important works now in hand—viz.: new hauling engine; 24-head stamps; hurry inclined plane; railroad from thence to the new stamps (and which has to be cut out from the side of a precipitous hill); water-course for the new iron pipes; stone pillars, to carry launders for same over the intervening low ground; new stable; small smithy at the Bahu hauling-machine, for repairing the chains; addition to spalling-floor, and a powerful wall (now just completed) to support all that portion of it which has been added during the last three years; water-course (through a tunnel) for new mill, as the old one, independent of its being too small for our present black population, will be deprived of its present supply of water, as soon as the new iron pipes shall be erected.

A remittance of gold is expected daily, amounting to about 16,700*l.*

DEVON AND COURTENAY CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

At the two-monthly meeting of adventurers, held at the mine on the 12th inst., the statement of accounts, which was received and adopted, showed—Balance against company last meeting, 246*l.* 15s. 10d.; mine cost for May, 158*l.* 6s. 5d.; ditto for June, 110*l.* 8s. 10d.=515*l.* 11s. 1d.—By sales of ore, 159*l.* 2s. 5d.; by 10s. call, 255*l.*—leaving a balance of 101*l.* 8s. 8d. against the mine. A call of 5s. per share was made. It was resolved that the mine now be divided into 1040 shares. A report from Capt. Rickard, the agent, was read, in which, after stating the exact nature of the workings, and the prospects of the mine, which were considered encouraging, he says—

I cannot allow the present opportunity to slip, without again referring you to the western part of the mine. Doubtless it will be in the recollection of many, that I strongly recommended a shaft to be sunk to explore the lode or lodes in the adit level, which I should very much like to see done. There are four lodes in the adit. The north one is of a promising character, which I described to you before; it has been driven on about 190 fms. The south lode is about 39½ fms. from it, at the cross-course on the verge of the river; there has been a level driven on this lode 92 fms., and several tons of ore returned from it, near the surface. These lodes, according to the bearing of them this side of the river, will meet in the western hill, and at the same time enclose two other lodes, which make the western ground a valuable property, as we may expect an improvement in the lodes in that part; besides, there are other lodes, south of the adit level, which I believe, if properly explored, will prove profitable to the company. The north lode (70 fms. north of the adit), on which there is a shallow adit level driven upwards of 100 fms., is 12 fms. above the river: this lode is from 2 to 5 ft. wide, in a pretty strata, carrying a beautiful flookan on the hanging side. The lode is composed of a rich prian, lead, copper ore, &c. I also strongly recommend a further trial on this lode, which, if adopted, I feel so sanguine as to the result, that I think the adventurers will not regret it. This can be accomplished either as a separate undertaking, or in conjunction with the lodes in the adit level and the present operations.

The report was adopted.

RUNNAFORD COOMBE MINING COMPANY.

The 18th general meeting of the shareholders was held at the Black Eagle, Woolwich, on the 24th inst.—THOMAS CANHAM, Esq., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the proceedings of the last general meeting, and the business of the committee, were confirmed, and the purser's accounts for the two months were produced, showing, by balance-sheet, amount received on calls, 364*l.* 14s.—By amount against the mine as per last account, 115*l.* 11s. 6d.; cost for working in May, 102*l.* 11s. 3d.; for June, 116*l.* 9s. 4d.; sundries, 7*l.* 14s. 11d.—leaving balance in hand of 22*l.* 7s.—The accounts were passed, and a call of 5s. per share made, payable on the 6th of August.

The following report, from Capt. Thos. Hooper, was read to the meeting:—

We have driven the cross-cut north from Morris's shaft, at the 10 fm. level, about 6 fms. the ground is still very hard, for which the men have 10*l.* per fm., and, according to the underlay of the lode at the adit level, we have about 6 fms. more to drive to cut the lode; also in the winze, in the bottom of the adit level, there is a good lode, and if it should be as good at the 10, it will pay well at 6s. 6d. in the 1*l.* when we have got a back for it; this winze would have been sunk below the level 6 ft. 4 in., at 5*l.* per fm., but it is impossible to sink on account of the water being so quick. For the last three days the men have done nothing but draw water, so that I was obliged to stop them; and it is no use for us to think of doing any thing there before we cut the lode in the 10 fm. level. The engine is working very well, making about five strokes per minute, and consuming 6 cwts. of coal in 24 hours.

WHEAL VENTON MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of adventurers was held at the offices, George-yard, Lombard-street, on Thursday, the 25th inst.,—O. H. SMITH, Esq., in the chair,—when an account of expenditure and receipts was presented and passed, showing a balance in hand of 249*l.* 19s. 1d., and a statement of assets and liabilities, showing a balance of liabilities over assets of 91*l.* 1s. 1d. The secretary was desired to write to the shareholders in arrear of calls, requesting immediate payment, and H. J. Blakeley Esq., was appointed one of the committee, in the room of W. Mount, Esq., who had declined the office.

The following report, from Capt. Osborne, was read to the meeting:—

I will briefly state, that our engine-shaft is now down 10 fms.; the ground still very easy and congenal for lead, the water moderate. Our carpenter's shop finished, and smith's shop nearly so; the engine-house progressing rapidly, and several loads of the engine brought on the mine, with capstan, whim, and other ropes ready, when wanted, with other stores and implements that are now, or shortly will be, wanted. I think, on the whole, we are advancing as fast as the nature of the works will admit of; and, from the present appearances of the mine, it is well worthy the necessary outlay to prove it, and bids fair to speedily become a profitable mine. I learn that Messrs. Mount and Chippendale are expected down here to attend the Trelawny and Mary meetings next month, when I hope they will visit Wheal Venton, as I flatter myself they will be well pleased with the prospects to be seen, and the progress made.

WHEAL MAY MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of adventurers was held at the Rose and Crown, Old Broad-street, on Thursday last, the 25th inst.,

Mr. BECK in the chair.

Mr. PEET (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed, and the following

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

July 25.—The period has now arrived, when your committee feel themselves called upon to present a more detailed report than on any previous occasion. From the month of October, 1849, when the Wheal May Mine was first worked by the present adventurers, so many important and valuable discoveries have been made and faithfully recorded by the agent on the mine, that it appears to your committee reasonable to suppose the support of the mining interest has not been withheld in doubt as to the value of the mine, but either in respect of the plan under which the company has carried on operations, or the neglect or incapacity of its directing management. Under whatever circumstances, your committee have to regret the want of capital, which has for some time past caused them to suspend operations on the mine; they, nevertheless, feel bound to admit, that the difficulties in which they have been placed by this want of capital has led them to examine more carefully into the merits of the undertaking itself, and also into their own management. This examination has produced good results, for the character of the mine is now generally admitted as rich and valuable, and to present more than reasonable grounds for expecting a profitable return, not only on the capital already sunk, but on the amount which may be realised on the shares in the treasurer's hands.

In allusion to the past management, your committee are aware that sufficient transpired at the last general meeting to show that considerable discredit attached to them in consequence of the irregularities of their late secretary. Your committee are conscious of having neglected a necessary supervision over the accounts and proceedings of the company; but when the neglect of your late secretary called for decided interference, he was at once superseded, and the present secretary appointed, with your concurrence, in his stead. Since the last general meeting, your committee have directed their attention to the liabilities on the mine, and it is with satisfaction they announce that these are now discharged—the receipts of the respective accounts being laid before you. A balance-sheet of the transactions, since the previous accounts were made up, is also made out, and your committee have ascertained that there does not now exist any discrepancy in the share and cash account, as appeared at the last meeting. With this balance of accounts, your committee suggest that the books of the company, as carried on up to this period, shall be closed; and in order to show their desire to leave the mine on its own merits, and that the system of management shall not be a means of deterring adventurers, who have a good opinion of the mine itself, they place new books before the meeting, that the company shall be strictly carried on according to the principles of the "Cost-book." The committee also call upon the shareholders to adopt whatever rules and regulations may be considered necessary. Your committee earnestly hope, that having decided on this alteration, they may be credited with having a desire to conform to any plans or arrangements which may seem most likely to contribute to the interests of the body of shareholders generally. The agent on the mine (Capt. Carpenter) has received instructions to proceed with the works as speedily and economically as possible; and your committee have consulted with Evan Hopkins, Esq., the most eminent and recognised authority of the day, as to the most desirable plan of working, and the future prospects of the mine. Mr. Hopkins has not yet inspected the sett; but he pointed out on his maps the situation, and stated that if a north-east cross-course, with indications of lead, should be found, it would be a most favourable position for a silver-lead mine, and copper in the east and west lodes. Mr. H. recommends the shareholders to proceed with their workings, to prove the south lodes to the depth of 20 fms., and also immediately to costean on the north lode at the junction of the cross-course. Instructions have been given to the captain to proceed according to this opinion, and your committee now ask the shareholders for support in carrying out the suggestions of Mr. Hopkins, who fully concurs in the recommendation to immediately erect a portable steam-engine, similar to the one now at work on West Sharp Tor, and highly approved of, as, being portable, it could be removed from the north to the south lodes, or otherwise, as most advantageous. The engine alluded to is the manufacture of Messrs. Nickolls and Co., Tavistock, from whom an estimate has been previously received to erect one of a similar construction on Wheal May Mine, including balance-bob, pumps, &c., to sink 10 fms., and placed in a state for working, for 385*l.* 14s. Your committee, therefore, recommend the purchase of such an engine, or that one be hired at a payment per month, with the right of pre-emption within a specified period. Your committee feel assured that the confidence of the public will be reposed in them, when they announce that henceforward they have placed themselves under the professional guidance of Mr. Hopkins, to whom especial thanks are due for the interest he has already shown in the success of Wheal May Mine. Mr. Hopkins also recommends that the deep adit should be extended no further than to cut the south lodes, and that the principal operations of the mine should be directed to the cross-course, from which a valuable return of silver-lead is confidently looked for. Arrangements have already been made for a grant of the adjoining sett westwards, in which the east and west lodes increase in width; and if the necessary capital be subscribed to carry on the works, as the mine deserves, a profitable return must speedily be obtained.

The following communication, from Capt. Carpenter, was also read:—

Wheal May, July 23.—I have received your favour, enclosing plan of mine, which I have altered as you request; you will see that on the plan you sent, the eastern cross-course was placed in the wrong place, as I have since proved it by sinking a few shode pits, and I have now placed it in its proper place. I have also marked where I propose the shafts should be sunk on that cross-course, to prove it at a greater depth, before we cut the same in the deep adit. The deep adit level is carried on to just the spot where I have carried it in red ink. The western cross-course is underlying east, so that we shall have it in our engine-shaft about 10 fms. under our shallow adit, where we shall drive our levels east and west, or north and south, as the property of the lode may determine. I am very glad to find you have seen Mr. Hopkins, and that he confirms the opinion previously given of the mine; and I must state, that in all my experience I never saw fairer prospects in any young mine, and such prospects, too, as led me to the conclusion that we shall have a good and dividend-paying mine. I agree with you that it will be necessary to have a portable engine as soon as we have seen the lode 11 or 12 fms. below the adit; and if an opportunity was to offer itself, to purchase or hire one at once, we shall be able to proceed with the sinking of the shaft while the engine is being erected, and then no delay would take place in properly working the mine. The carpenters and sawyers are very busy about the whim, which will be finished by Saturday night, and on Monday the men will commence the further sinking of the engine-shaft, which we shall get on with as speedily and economically as possible.

From the statement of accounts, it appeared that, from the commencement, 933 shares, at 10s. each, had been sold, producing 404*l.* 17s. 6d., and there had been expended 404*l.* 10s. 6d., leaving in hand a balance of 7s.: 1500 free shares, considered as 10s. paid on each (equal to 750*l.*), had been paid for the mine: thus leaving on hand 2567, which, at 10s. per share, will produce 1283*l.* 10s.: making the working capital to go on with 1283*l.* 17s., and considered ample.

Mr. PEET addressed the meeting in reference to a correspondence which had taken place in this Journal, as to the value of ore taken from the mine, the ana-

lysis of which has shown such extraordinary results. He produced a letter from the captain of the mine, in which he (Capt. Carpenter) offered at any time to furnish stones even more valuable than those to which the correspondence in the Journal had reference.

Mr. Snell said, that he apprehended the report which the meeting had just heard read would be satisfactory. As a committeeman, he felt it a duty to himself to say that they had laboured under many difficulties; they had placed confidence where it was undeserved; and had thus come under the condemnation of the shareholders. Inspection of the books by auditors showed were that condemnation was due; and it was through this neglect that all the mischief had been done. He wished to be hard on no man; but, as a member of the committee, he felt bound to give this explanation. The committee this day resigned their trust into the hands of the shareholders; and it would be for them to appoint another committee of finance to watch over their interests.

Mr. Snell then moved, and Mr. Heathcock seconded, that the report and accounts be received and adopted, which was passed unanimously.

Messrs. Ryde, Nicholls, Beck, Snell, and Reynolds were then elected the new committee of finance, with power to add to their number.—Mr. Evan Hopkins, F.G.S., was elected as general manager and consulting engineer; and thanks having been unanimously passed to Mr. Hopkins, the late committee, and the chairman, the meeting separated.

[From the statement of Mr. Hopkins, who was present, and returned thanks for the honour of his appointment, from the sanguine expectations of Captain Carpenter, an experienced miner, who is constantly watching the opening and appearances of the lode and cross-course, and from the extraordinary richness of the specimens which have been analysed, although taken from near the surface, it is the belief of all that something of no common nature is about to be revealed, and the parties attending the meeting dispersed, highly gratified at the different aspect of the undertaking to that which it bore at the last meeting. The mine is situated between Saltash and the parish of Botusfleming, close on the banks of the Tamar, in an almost new mining district.]

MINING STATISTICS.

Wheal Friendship (Devon).—This mine is situate in the parish of Mary Tavy, about four miles from Tavistock, and has been in operation for the last 50 years. The country is composed of a dark blue killas, elvan, and capel, through which the lodes run nearly east and west, some underlaying north, and some south. There are six principal shafts and two inclined planes. The easternmost work is Brenton's inclined plane, for drawing stuff from Brenton's shaft, about 35 fms. west, by means of a water-wheel, 26 ft. diameter by 3½ ft. breast. The next is Stephen's shaft, from which there is a self-acting plane to the dressing floors. At the south part of the sett there is a fine water-wheel, 51 ft. by 12 ft., which has been worked 6½ years. It is connected with Buller's shaft by two lines of 3¼-in flat rods, one of which works the pumps down to the 100 fm. level, and the other below that to the bottom of the shaft, which is 205 fms. on the underlay of the lode. The water to work the wheels at this mine is brought by two leets, one 2½ miles, from Hill Bridge, the other upwards of five miles, from the Tavy river, and, after doing separate work, they unite to pass over Buller's wheel, which is 200 fms. from the shaft, and is of 125-horse power, performing 4½ strokes a minute. Another wheel, 40 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., draws ore from all the mine (except Brenton's shaft) to the dressing-floor, by an inclined plane. Near this is a crusher, worked by a water-wheel, 11 ft. by 12 ft. At Buller's shaft there is an 80-inch steam engine, which is not now used, but if necessary from drought or frost, the rods of the water-wheel can be attached to it. Another water-wheel, called the Old Sump water-wheel, 51 ft. by 11 ft., drains the Old Sump shaft (200 fms. on the course of the lode), by means of two lines of flat rods. At Curtis's shaft there is a water-wheel, 26 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in., for drawing attle from all the mine. Taylor's shaft is 210 fms. deep, perpendicular to the 90; and below that, on the course of the lode, there are two water-wheels working on it, the north one 50 ft. by 7 ft., the south one 43½ ft. by 5 ft. 6 in.; the former pumps from the bottom to the 90, the latter from thence to the adit (30 fms.). Taylor's shaft is the most western one, but the underground works extend 200 fms. beyond it. At the Old Sump shaft the ladders are 80 ft. as far as the 26 fm. level; the staves are of wood, and 12 in. apart, the ladders being nearly perpendicular. Below the 26 they incline 4 feet and upwards per fm., and are about 60 feet long. The country is a dark blue killas down to the 138 fm. level. At the end of the 128 fm. level west it is evident that the north lode forms a junction with the south lode, which is proved by the previous bearing of both lodes. All through, the country is a dark blue killas to the north, and generally capel to the south. The killas dips a little west, but is almost horizontal. Where the lode is rich, the underlay is a little north, in other places from 3 to 4 ft. per. fm. A very curious geological fact occurs at this part of the mine; at the 100 fm. level the north and south underlayer are seen together east of the cross-course, and the same junction is not seen west of the cross-course, until at the 180 fm. level. The mine is under the able management of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, and during the long period it has only made a loss in five years. We have not been able to ascertain the original paid-up capital, but the following is an abstract of the accounts:—

Copper ores sold, 110,366 tons 7 cwts. 1 qr.; tin, 121 tons 12 cwts. 2 qrs.; arsenic, 35 tons 19 cwts. 3 qrs.; lead, 959 tons. 0 cwts. 2 qrs.		£1,132,662	1 2
Costs	750,228	5 10	
Dues	95,859	11 4	
Profits during 45 years	£297,078 19 11		
Loss during 5 years	10,504 15 11	— 286,574	4 0
		£1,132,662	1 2

Wheal Buller (Cornwall).—This mine is situated in the parish of Redruth, and operations were partially commenced in July, 1848. The following is an abstract of the accounts from that date:—

Paid-up capital	£ 1,280	0	0	
Copper ore sold to 14th March, 1850	13,370	4	3	— £14,650 4 3
Labour and sundries to end of April, 1850	3,683	18	0	
Merchants' bills and machinery	1,861	15	9	
Dues	835	12	9	
Dividends	8,000	0	0	
Balance in hand	568	17	9	— £14,650 4 3

Condurrow (Tin and Copper).—In 256 shares, 22*l.* per share paid—market value, 100*l.* The mine is in Camborne, Cornwall; the sett being 600 fms. in length, and 156 fms. in width. The country is granite, and the lodes, four in number, run nearly east and west, and parallel to those of Dolcoath and Stray Park. Held on lease for 21 years (16 unexpired), from E. H. W. Pendarves, Esq., M.P., at 1-20th dues. Conducted on the Cost-book Principle. Operations were commenced in 1844, and the returns in copper, to the end of 1848, 15,093*l.* 19s. 7d.; tin, 3480*l.* 17s. 6d.—total, 18,574*l.* 17s. 1d. The machinery erected consists of a 36-inch cylinder steam-engine, and one winding engine. There are five working shafts, and a large outlay up to the period we name was made in exploratory works, and opening a considerable quantity of ore. In 1849, the returns of ore enabled the shareholders to receive 6*l.* per share, or 1536*l.* In the early part of the present year 5*l.* per share, or 1280*l.* were paid; and when the new machinery, now in course of erection, is completed, the dividends will be resumed.

Cardiganshire Mines.—Some of the lead mines in Cardiganshire were, as is well known, worked by Sir Hugh Middleton during the latter half of the sixteenth century and the beginning of the seventeenth. After his death they fell into the hands of Mr. Thomas Bushell, who worked them extensively, and kept a mint in operation at the silver mine in Cardiganshire from the bullion produced. He is said to have clothed the army of King Charles I. from part of his profit, and during the civil wars sacrificed his fortune in the King's defence. Aberystwith Castle was besieged by the Parliamentary forces, and the mines were, in consequence, abandoned. These particulars are stated in an interesting paper by Mr. Robert Hunt, Keeper of Mining Records to the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and published in the memoirs of that establishment, Vol. II., Part 2., in which will be found the authorities whence the statements are derived. This paper is followed by another, by Warington W. Smyth, M.A., F.G.S., mining geologist to the survey. The mines most extensively worked at the above-mentioned period were called Cwmsymlog, Goginan, and Darren Vawr, these three producing lead, containing a larger proportion of silver than most others in the district. Many attempts appear to have been made at different periods to renew operations in this part of Wales, but nothing effective was done until the early part of the present century. Of the above three mines Goginan alone has been very profitable for some years past, while Cwmsymlog and Darren, after the expenditure of considerable sums, have not hitherto been sufficiently productive to encourage much further trial. Two cases have, however, very lately occurred, which seem to confirm that part of their history which assigns their abandonment to some sudden and unlooked-for cause, such as is said to have taken place in Mr. Bushell's time. The first of these is at a mine now called East Darren, where trials have been made on one of the Cwmsymlog lodes, and now pursuing into the old mine so called. Here, in clearing up some ancient workings, at the depth of only 7 fms. from the adit level, which, though crushed and choked in several parts, existed at the early periods referred to, a lode was found producing rich ore in quantity to insure a profitable working, and it seems likely to extend under other ancient excavations. At this moderate depth under an adit, drainage could not be very difficult or expensive, even with the means then in use, and we must refer the abandonment to some sudden cause, such as the catastrophe which is recorded of Mr. Bushell's ruin. The second case has very recently occurred at Goginan. Here the main lode has been very extensively worked upon by the present adventurers with considerable profit for several years. The mine has now attained the depth of 120 fms., and is furnished with all necessary machinery. Some time since a branch, or, as it now appears to be, another lode, went off from the main lode in the direction of east-north-east. Near the junction it produced some ore, and a level at the depth of 26 fathom from the surface was commenced on it; but the ore failed, and the level was discontinued. Of late working in this level was renewed, and a course of ore discovered, in pursuing which it lately intersected some ancient workings, no kind of appearance or indication of which existed on the surface. These are just now cleared through, the length being only 5½ fms., and good ore is found not only where the level entered these excavations, but at the other end and bottom of them. Situated as these workings are on a hill, so that an adit of great depth might have been made, there being now one driven by the present adventurers 35 fms. below the bottom of the old workings, it could hardly be the difficulty of drainage which put an end to the pursuit of such a discovery, and we must again look for some extraordinary cause for its abandonment. The entire absence of traces of work on the surface tends to prove also that what was done there took place at a remote period.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

The present acting managers of "the Mining Company of Wales" will have concluded arrangements to place under the management of the company, against the first day of general meeting, the celebrated and valuable mines of Cwm Symlog and Coninog, which produce silver-lead of such richness as to give 104 ozs. of silver per ton of ore. These mines are in the very centre of the ancient British Potosi district, in Cardiganshire, and are secured to the company under a conditional agreement, subject to the reports to be made by their engineers, who have them at present under inspection.

Camborne Consols continues to improve. We have seen a letter from the mines of the 24th inst., in which it is stated—"We have some splendid copper ore in the 20 fm. level, on the South Entral lode. I would send you a box of it, only the lode is getting bigger, and improving so fast, that I shall leave it until Friday."

Crane and Bejawsa (Camborne).—Since the last (which was the first) meeting of the adventurers in these mines, held on the 7th June, at Camborne, the operations preparatory to an effectual working, have been conducted with vigour. The mine buildings are in a forward state, and the 70-inch steam-engine, purchased of Wheal Andrew adventurers, will shortly be removed to its intended site here. The greatest confidence of success is entertained by all who know the circumstances of these mines. The adventurers are of the first respectability, including the well-known and wealthy firm of Messrs. Williams and Sons, of Scorrier House, the copper smelters. Much credit is due to Mr. Richard Lanyon, the purser, for his diligent attention to the management, in conjunction with Capt. S. Lean.

Trannack United Mines, near Helston, Cornwall.—A respectable company, composed of London and Cornish gentlemen, has recently been formed for working the setts of Trannack, which a few years since were remarkably productive both of tin and copper ore, and realised large profits, but were ultimately abandoned, in consequence, among other causes, of the limited extent of the ground, which then offered insurmountable difficulty. The present proprietary, however, we learn have secured extensive grants of the surrounding district, through which several most valuable tin and copper lodes are known to take their course, many of which will be intersected by the adit at depths varying from 30 to 80 fms. The mines are already in active operation, and the most sanguine expectations are entertained of the result, particularly as the company have secured two powerful streams of water, which will do all the work usually requiring steam-power. We understand a meeting of the proprietary will be held in town in a few days, when the reports of some of the most influential mine agents who have inspected the property will be laid before them, as well as every particular relating to the undertaking; and we shall avail ourselves of such meeting to bring the subject more prominently before the public.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—If I could impress my mind with the belief that influenced your observations in the last Journal—viz.: that the adoption of the contract now proposed to the Asturian Mining Company is the wisest course to be pursued—I would be far from offering any opposition; but, with great respect for your judgment, I must dissent from that conclusion, and I shall now submit a few of my reasons.

First, then, I must state that our suffrages in favour of this contract are sought by promises of future advantage, so nearly resembling the inflated language of our past delusions, that it surprises me that any shareholder who professes to be independent could patiently listen to them. How is it that we are credulous now, when we were sceptic in November last, as to the probability of ever realising a dividend? Simply, Sir, because the general body of the shareholders have been, from the beginning, the dupes of the directors, and would never listen to any independent representations. Now we have the same parties exercising the same mesmeric influence upon the subjects over whom they have held such a long and irresponsible sway. To break the spell which has bound me up with those who feel it nowise irksome, is the object I propose to myself; for I will no longer tamely suffer to be dragged along with associates so easily satisfied with mismanagement and wanton extravagance as my present partners in this unfortunate company have heretofore been. Before I will consent to enter into any new partnership, I must be secured to my own satisfaction, and without reference to any *secret* compact (which, I understand, exists in the present case), that the conditions are such as a prudent man may not reasonably object to.

Is this just requirement afforded me by the present contract, even in its *improved* form? I contend it is not. We are to have our statutes prepared by Mr. Leon Lillo, subject to the decision of the *majority of the new directors*. Who nominates that majority? Mr. Leon Lillo. Thus, we shall have Mr. Leon Lillo's left hand approving what his right hand does. But we are told that the respectability of the parties with whom we treat should be our guarantee that our rights will be respected. Without attempting to impeach, in the slightest degree, the character of our new allies, I may be permitted to remind my fellow-sufferers that we have had quite enough of the principle of confiding in respectability, not only in this very company, but in the large and ruinous sphere of speculation, which gave a crown to one to whom, *par excellence*, all confidence was due, to the end solely that the folly and absurdity of the system might be exposed by a concentration of the abuses to which it gave rise. Without flying to the opposite extreme, it is only natural for one who has felt the impropriety of conceding too much, to require that he may be allowed to understand the limits of his responsibility, which, in the present case, I cannot see.

Were this my only motive, it ought to suffice for my justification. There are others far more important as to the policy of this contract, involving the consideration of the future liability of shareholders for their present debts. From the partial publication of this contract, those only whose duty it was to consider its details could form any opinion of its probable operation. M. Biré's contract of the 30th August last, with the alterations proposed by the directors and liquidators, would have been provident in the extreme, compared with the present one. Why has not Mr. Leon Lillo's agreement obtained the same circulation as its predecessor? I can only suppose that it was to avoid the mature consideration of its provisions. I am convinced that if you, Sir, or any unprejudiced man, had the perusal of that document, with a *resumé* of the facts connected with this case, a very different opinion from that expressed in your last observations would be the result.

Let us see what it is we give, and what we have to receive. We give in stock, property of the actual value of 15,000*l.* or 18,000*l.*, exclusive of the costly plant, land, and mines, which, at the lowest calculation, are to be estimated at from 50,000*l.* to 60,000*l.*, and we get 6000*l.* in hand, with two bills at three and six months for 14,000*l.*, which sum is to be advanced towards the payment of our debts, and a further sum of 15,000*l.* is to be applied by Mr. Leon Lillo as working capital. It is true that we have the guarantee of M. de Grimaldy, in a very loose form, however (so wide of a specific undertaking that I doubt the possibility of its enforcement), for the fulfilment by Mr. Lillo of the conditions which require the payment of the sum of 20,000*l.*, and the formation of a new company; but we have got no security that, if these parties fail in the performance of their obligations, or are removed by any of the many accidents to which human calculations are subject, from the direction of these affairs, I say we have not the slightest security that our property shall return unimpaired into our own hands. Suppose that the bills at maturity are unpaid—and in contracts where less is left to good faith than in this, pretences are often found for declining the performance of a condition—what will be the consequences? Merely that our property will have passed into the hands of strangers; and we shall be left to pay the party who will have discounted those bills, or to pay the debts for the payment of which they may be appropriated. Thus, Sir, the very design for which we propose to make a ruinous sacrifice will be frustrated—namely, the exoneration of our shareholders from liability. But I have been told, if there is a breach of this agreement, it is open for us to seek the protection of the Spanish courts of law. Sir, I have heard the negociators themselves deliberately assert that the parties with whom we are dealing are competent to pollute the source of justice in Spain. I am far from believing the monstrous fancies of corrupted minds as to the depravity of every man who exercises the judicial functions in the Peninsula. But this above allegation, gravely made, is either true or false: if true, we are not safe in the hands of such men; if false, then the assertions of those negociators are totally unworthy of credit. I do not wish, Sir, to trespass two much on your valuable space, and, therefore, I shall conclude by submitting to you an abstract of the contract, as impartially made as possible, leaving it to your discretion to insert it in your Journal or not. If you will permit me, next week I will forward you the continuation of these strictures.

London, July 25. An Unfortunate Shareholder.

[We cannot afford space to insert the abstract this week. If possible it shall appear in a condensed form next week.

Current Prices of Stocks, Shares, & Metals.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Saturday morning Eleven o'clock.

Bank Stock, 8 per Cent., 212
3 per Cent. Reduced Ann., 97¼ ⅜ ½
3 per Cent. Consols Ann., 96⅝ ⅜
3½ per Cent. Ann., 99½ 9
Long Annuities, 8½
India Stock, 10½ per Cent., 268
3 per Cent. Con. for 14th Aug. 97 6⅝
Exchcq. Bills, 1000*l.*, 1¼d. 70s pm.

Belgian, 4½ per Cent., 92
Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 57½
Brazilian, 5 per Cent., 92
Chilian, 6 per Cent., 102 1½
Mexican 5 per Cent., ex Coup., 30
Russian, 5 per Cent., 110½
Spanish, 5 per Cent, 17⅝ ½ ⅝ ½
Ditto 3 per Cent., 37½

Mines.—There has been during the past week much activity in the share market, although the amount of actual business done has not been large. Inquiries for shares in leading mines continue; but comparatively few sellers are to be found. The mines generally are represented as looking well.

Inquiries have been made for West Caradon, Mary Ann, South Basset, Levant, Treviskey and Barrier, Condurrow, Trethellan, and Tresavean.

We learn that an improvement has taken place at Bodmin Moor Consols, and some business has been done in the shares.

Last week we noticed that an improvement had taken place at Holmbush in the 132, the lode has since been cut through, and found to produce 3 tons of ore per fathom.

At Heignston Down Consols, the first sampling of copper ore was to have taken place yesterday (the 26th), being about 50 tons of rich ore. The mine is represented to be in an improving position.

At South Tamar, the 112 and 90 fm. levels continue producing excellent work. Tincroft is also represented to have improved in the 70, west of Grout's lode.

Inquiries have been made for Mary Ann shares, and a few have changed hands. The sale of 93 tons of silver-lead ore, one month's produce, took place on the 20th, which realised 19*l.* 7s. 6d. per ton; or 1801*l.* 17s. 6d. A dividend of 4*l.* per share may be expected at the coming meeting.

From Bwlch Consols, 30 tons of lead ore were sold on the 19th instant, at 13*l.* 18s. 6d. per ton, being one month's raisings; and 11 tons of lead were sold on the 20th from Bryntail Mine, at 9*l.* 11s. per ton.

The directors of the Devon Great Consols, at their weekly board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 8192*l.*, or 8*l.* per share, out of profits arising from sales of copper ores, sampled in March and April last. After payment of the dividend, there will remain in hand a balance of 19,118*l.* 11s. 11d., consisting of cash, ore bills not at maturity, and Exchequer Bills, applicable to the general purposes of the company. This dividend makes 27,648*l.*, or 27*l.* per share, paid to the shareholders since the 1st of January last. The paid-up capital of the company, subscribed by original shareholders, is 1024*l.*, or 1*l.* per share, and, since 1844, the returns of copper ores have realised upwards of half-a-million sterling, and the dividends from profits have been 195,946*l.* 16s. 4d. The report from the mines, received to-day, states an improvement had taken place in the lowest level, west of Richards's shaft, at Wheal Josiah, where the lode is worth 8 tons of good ore per fm.

At the Treviskey and Barrier meeting, the accounts showed ores sold from Treviskey, in April and May, 3259*l.* 19s. 3d.; the costs amounted to 1304*l.* 0s. 11d., and a dividend of 15*l.* per share was paid. The profit in the two months was nearly 1800*l.* A balance of 2*l.* only is carried to credit of next account, but the copper ores sold in May realised 3629*l.* 15s., which will probably allow of a similar dividend at the next two-monthly account. The agent's report of the mine is highly favourable. The lode in the 224, 236, and 248 fm. levels especially being very productive; and in a winze under the 236 the lode is producing 4 tons of ore per fm.: 500 tons were sampled on the 24th inst., and the like quantity is expected for the next two months.—The Barrier accounts showed balance due to purser, 59*l.* 6s. 5d. The ores sold had realised 12*l.* 9s. 1d.

At Wheal Friendship meeting, held on the 23d inst., a dividend of 2560*l.* was declared, being 20*l.* per share, profit on the past two months' working, payable at the offices of Messrs. John Taylor and Son.

At the Wheal Buller two-monthly meeting, held on Tuesday last, the accounts for May and June were presented, showing—Balance from last account, 268*l.* 17s. 9d.; ores sold (less dues), 3665*l.* 15s. 8d. = 3934*l.* 13s. 5d. —To costs and merchants' bills, 876*l.* 8s. 8d.; by dividend of 20*l.* per share, 2560*l.*: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 498*l.* 4s. 9d.

At the Consolidated Mines meeting, held at the mine, on Wednesday last, the accounts for May and June were presented, showing—Balance from last account, 837*l.* 7s. 3d.; ores sold (less dues) 7445*l.* 19s. 7d. = 8283*l.* 6s. 10d.—To costs and merchants' bills, 6968*l.* 3s. 6d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1315*l.* 3s. 4d.

At the Wheal Venton meeting, the accounts showed a balance of 249*l.* 19s. 1d. in hand, with arrears of calls, 186*l.* The engine-shaft is in course of sinking, and the engine-house erecting.

At Devon and Courtenay two-monthly meeting, the financial statement showed a balance of 101*l.* 8s. 8d. against the mine. The shares have been increased twofold, and a call of 5s. per share was made. The prospects are considered very favourable, and more extensive operations have been commenced.

At the Runnaford Coombe meeting, the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 22*l.* 7s., and a call of 5s. per share was made.

At the Wheal May meeting, the accounts showed an expenditure of 404*l.* 10s. 6d. since the commencement, leaving a balance of 7s. in hand. There are 2567 shares, at 10s. each, to account for, which, with the above balance, will leave in hand 1283*l.* 17s. A new committee of finance has been formed; and, from the present appearance of the lodes, the opinion of Mr. E. Hopkins, and the weekly reports of Capt. Carpenter, with the results of the several assays which have been made, hopes are confidently entertained of successful results.

Shares in the following mines have changed hands during the week:—West Caradon, East Wheal Rose, South Basset, Tincroft, South Tolgus, Herodsfoot, Trelawny, Mary Ann, Comfort, Wheal Bawden, Tremayne, Condurrow, Treleigh Consols, Wheal Crebor, Hennock, Caradon Vale, Alfred Consols, Heignston Downs, Drake Walls, Bodmin Moor Consols, South Plain Wood, South Carn Brea, West Wheal Jewel, Penzance Consols, Wheal Langford, &c.

In Foreign Mines transactions in the following shares have taken place:—St. John del Rey, Linares, Cobre, Santiago, and United Mexican.

Advices have been received from the Brazilian Mines.

The St. John del Rey letters are to the 8th of May, furnishing the produce for April at 22,167 oits., from 5222 tons of ore, giving a profit for the month of 2905*l.* 9s. 9d.

The Imperial Brazilian Association are only in receipt of the gold report, which is of an extremely favourable character—the letters having been sent by H.M. packet, *Linnet*. The returns from Bananal from 22d April to 22d May, 50 lbs. 4 ozs. 9 dwts.; from Gongo, 22d April to 21st May, 7 lbs. 9 ozs. 7 dwts.=58 lbs. 1 oz. 16 dwts. The total from both mines, since 1st January, 1850, is 175 lbs. 3 ozs. 9 dwts.

Letters from the National Brazilian are to the 22d May; and the produce is given at mks. 10 1 4 56, from the two mines of Cocaes and Cuiaba, from the 28th April to the 23d of May. Arrangements are made for fixing the pumps in the engine-shaft, which will drain the mine 16 fms. under the adit level, and enable them to work at some productive points.

The Linares report of this week is of great importance, inasmuch as they are now developing whole ground; the lode is progressively improving. In Wilson's shaft, the lode is worth from 5 to 6 tons per fm., and a considerable extent of tribute ground will be laid open. The lode in the 45 fm. level east is worth 4 tons per fm., and one pitch in the back of this level is worth from 7 to 8 tons per fm., whilst other points in the mine are holding out great promise. Since our last notice, 23 tons have been weighed in store at the mine, making the amount there 104½ tons; whilst there is at Seville, and recently shipped from thence, 180 tons. The *Estaciontal*, with 72 tons of lead, arrived at St. Katharine Docks yesterday.

Submarine Telegraph from Dover to Calais.—We have just been informed that the wire of communication for the submarine telegraph has been sunk across the Channel from Dover to Cape Grinez (some 12 miles south-west of Calais), and has been tested through a portion of its length with perfect success

ACCIDENTS—(*Continued*).

Aberystwith.—John Blyther and Michael M'Kan, two miners, working at Goginan Mine, quarrelled and fought while returning home, when the former was killed on the spot. M'Kan was immediately arrested.

Durham.—The boiler at the Old Grange Colliery exploded on Monday last, killing two lads, and severely scalding the foreman.

Pontypool.—Tucker was so much injured by an explosion in a pit at the British Iron-Works, that he lingered for some time and died.

Gwinear.—J. Semmens fell away from the ladder at Wheal Providence Mines. He regained his footing before reaching the bottom, but received such injury, that he died within three days after.

PRICES OF MINING SHARES.

Many of our readers and valued correspondents having often suggested the desirability of enlarged information in our Share List, by stating the locality of each mine, and the mineral produced, we are at length induced to accede to their wishes. As it is exceedingly difficult to obtain a correct knowledge of all the mines in our list in London, we trust the agents, and others interested, will assist us in making corrections, filling up blanks, and rendering the list comparatively free from the errors it has occasionally been subjected to, from the withholding of information by parties connected with the mines. We shall also at all times feel thankful for correct information as to the number of shares amount paid, price, &c., our object being to present as perfect a list as can be procured.

BRITISH MINES.

Shares.	Company.	Paid.	Price.
1000	Abergwessin (silver-lead), South Wales	9	—
1024	Alfred Consols (copper), Hayle, Cornwall	8½	30 31
1248	Allt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Cardiganshire	5	5 5½
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	9	14
128	Balnoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant, Cornwall	42½	20
903	Barristown (lead), Carrick, Ireland	5½	3
3650	Bawden (silver-lead), Cornwall	¼	⅛ ¼
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock, Devon	2½	4½ ⅝
1280	Birch Tor and Vitifer (tin), Dartmoor, Devon	10½	7½ ⅝
5000	Black Craig and Craigton (lead), Scotland	—	5
6000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	12½
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge, Cornwall	3	3
4000	Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and copper), Bodmin, Cornwall	1	3
60	Bosorn (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3½	10 12½
100	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just, Cornwall	182	150
2000	Bottle Hill (tin and copper), Plympton, Devon	2	2
1500	Bridford Wheal Augusta (lead), Bridford, Devon	¼	—
10000	British Iron, New, regis. (iron), South Wales	12	8
—	Ditto ditto, scrip	10	10
2400	Bryn-Arlan (lead), Cardiganshire	2	2½ 3
107	Budnick Consols (tin), Perranzabuloe, Cornwall	52½	10 11½
260	Butterdon (lead), Menheniott, Cornwall	1	2 3
2000	Bwich Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	—	4½
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Cornwall	26	4½ 5
1000	Camborne Consols (copper), Camborne, Cornwall	7	4
20000	Cameron's Steam Coal (coal), Swansea, Wales	7	—
256	Caradon Mines (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall	22½	10
256	Caradon United (tin and copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall	24	5 6
1536	Caradon Vale (copper and lead), St. Ive, Cornwall	¼	1½ 1½
1000	Carbona (tin and copper), Crowan, near Camborne	5	12 15
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan, Cornwall	15	115 125
3000	Carthew Consols (cop. & lead), near Wadebridge, Cornwall	3½	7
132	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	21½	60 80
113	Charlestown (tin and copper), St. Austle, Cornwall	220	—
500	Comblawn (lead), Callington, Cornwall	5½	4½
128	Comfort (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	45	95 110
256	Condurrow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	95 100 120
3560	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan, Cornwall	14	5½ 6
1000	Coombe Valley Quarry (slate), St. Ginnis, Cornwall	5	5 5½
1000	Copper-Bottom (copper), Crowan, Cornwall	7½	—
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	9	10
211	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall	27	8
256	Crane and Bejawsa, Camborne	2	10
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	4	3½ 4
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	2	7 7½
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	3
1040	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper), near Tavistock	11½	3 3½
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), near Tavistock	1	235
1000	Dhurode (copper), Ireland	2	5
182	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	30	20
2560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock, Cornwall	6½	4
10000	Durham County Coal (coal), Durham	45	9
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), North Wales	10	5
1024	East Balleswidden (tin), Sancreed, Cornwall	¼	¼
2500	East Birch Tor (tin), North Bovey, near Ashburton	3	3
1024	East Buller (copper), near Redruth, Cornwall	3	5
128	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	1	2½
2048	East Crowndale (tin), Tavistock	7½	1½
256	East Godolphin (copper), Hayle, Cornwall	10½	13
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junction (copper), Gunnis Lake	½	⅛ ¼
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	15	80
—	East Seton and Wheal Maude, near Redruth, Cornwall	—	—
9000	East Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beer Ferris, Devon	1½	1½ 1½
256	East Tolgus, Redruth, Cornwall	1½	7
1000	East Trescoll (tin), Lanivet, near Bodmin, Cornwall	1	1½
128	East Tywarnhayle (copper), near Portreath, Cornwall	1	3
128	East Wheal Ager (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall	—	—
91	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	125	95
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn, Cornwall	50	500 525
1280	Esgair Llee (lead), Llanfihangel-y-Croythin, Cardigan	2	4
248	Exmoor Wheal Eliza (copper), South Molton, Devon	11	8 10
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath, Cornwall	40	30
1024	Freidd Llwydd Mines (lead), Wales	1½	3½
256	Garras (lead), near Truro	41	23
4000	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper), Ireland	1½	4
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire	5	200
256	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall	44½	16
2300	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ive's, Cornwall	2	3
256	Grambler and St. Aubyn (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	60	17½
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	250
512	Gt. Wh. Rough Tor Consols (copper), near Camelford	24½	20
6000	Grows Slate Company, Camelford, Cornwall	5	5
1096	Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne	3	3½
1024	Hawkmoor (copper), Calstock, Gunnis Lake	5	15
6000	Heigaston Down Consols (copper), Calstock, Cornwall	2½	3 3½
1500	Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock, near Exeter, Devon	26s	3 4
4500	Hennock (iron and tin), Hennock, near Exeter	21s	21s
512	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	16	14 15
10000	Hibernian (copper), Ireland	12½	1⅝
1000	Holmbush (lead and copper), Callington	33	1⅝
1900	Keswick (copper), Portnacale, near Keswick	10	2 3
1024	Kingsett & Bedford (lead & copper), St. Mary Tavy, Devon	3½	4½
787	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland	8½	5 5½
2048	Lamberroon Wheal Maria (copper and tin), Lamerton	10	6 7
252	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	—	10
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant, Cornwall	47	17½ 20
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just, Cornwall	—	150
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth, Cornwall	17	12 13
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire	75	600
1000	Llwynmalees (lead), Cardiganshire	9½	9 10
3500	Llynarl Iron (iron), North Wales	50	50
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon, Cornwall	10	⅛ ¼
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3½	1½ 2½
128	Metha (lead) Newlyn, Cornwall	34	—
256	Mineral Court (tin), St. Stephens, near St. Austle	13½	30 40
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, &c.), Waterford, Ireland	7	3½
1024	Moditonham & Marrabro' (lead), Landaulph, Cornwall	1½	3½
1024	New East Crowndale (copper and tin), Tavistock	2	2
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin), Illogan, Cornwall	—	11
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	2	5
256	North Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	¼	¼
100	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool, Cornwall	45	450
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne, Cornwall	5½	160
262	North Wheal Leisure, Perranzabuloe, Cornwall	1½	2
512	North Wheal Vor (tin), Breage, near Helston, Cornwall	—	2½
128	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey, Cornwall	55½	650
1026	Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne, Cornwall	2	7½ 7¾
1000	Pendarves and St. Aubyn, Camborne, Cornwall	4	5½ 6
4934	Pennant and Craigwen (lead), Wales	3	4 4½
2048	Pentire Glaze, United (silver-lead), St. Mervin, Cornwall	3	5
1000	Penyhank and Erglodd (lead), Cardiganshire	4	5
1024	Penzance Consols (tin), Sancreed, Cornwall	22s 3d	3½ 4
5000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper), Tavistock, Devon	¼	¼
512	Plymouth Wheal Yeoland (tin), Plymouth, Devonshire	6½	6
2500	Rhoswiddol and Bacheiddon (lead), North Wales	10	10
10000	Rhymney Iron (iron), Rhymney, South Wales	50	12
10000	Ditto New	7	3
5000	Roche Rock (tin), Roche, near St. Austle	1	1½ 2
5000	Rocks Mine (tin), Roche, near St. Austle	5	6 7
2048	Rannaford Coombe (tin), Devon	2½	7
2048	Snowdon (copper), Carnarvonshire, Wales	3	5
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beer Ferris, Devon	1	2½ 3
128	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall	5	290
1100	South Dolcoath (copper), Camborne, Cornwall	6	¼ 1
256	South Friendship Wheal Ann (copper), Devonshire	30	28 30
256	South Molton (lead), Devonshire	7	12 13
1024	South Plain Wood (copper), Ashburton, Devon	2	7
300	South Speed (copper and tin), Uny Lelant, Cornwall	10	30
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	132½ 135
256	South Treiawny (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	28½	5 8
2000	South Wales Mining Company (lead), South Wales	1	1
256	South Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	10½	310 320
124	South Wheal Frances (copper), Camborne, Cornwall	160	560
256	South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock, Cornwall	2	3½ 4
10000	Southern and Western, Irish (copper), Cork, Ireland	2½	⅛ ¼
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just, Cornwall	30	40
128	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	10	60
256	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin), Marazion, Corn.	2½	7½ 8½
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ive's, Cornwall	—	80
128	St. Michael Penkivel (cop. & tin), Chacewater, Cornwall	5	10½
999	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead), Cornwall	1	6
1000	Stray Park (copper), Camborne, Cornwall	10½	22 23
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), near Tavistock, Devon	3	4
687	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock	8	3 3½
6000	Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool, Cornwall	7	11 12
1024	Trelusback, Stithians, Cornwall	—	5 6
128	Tokenbury (copper), St. Ive, near Liskeard	7½	8
240	Tolcarne (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	8	17
5000	Tregear Consols (antimony and silver-lead), St. Kew	1	2 2½
256	Tregorden (silver-lead) near Bodmin, Cornwall	3½	6 7½
256	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	1½	25 30
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	8½
150	Trelyon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant, Cornwall	7½	8½
2809	Tremanea (copper), Holston, Cornwall	3	—
1,96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap	10	130
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	5	25 30
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap, near Redruth	130	270 272½
512	Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall	2½	3½

BRITISH MINES—*Continued.*

Shares.	Company.	Paid.	Price.
512	Treville (lead), Lewanick	½	7½
1009	Tyllwyd (lead), Cardiganshire	2	2½
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	50	160
6000	Warleggan Consols (copper), Cornwall	¼	¼
256	Wellington Mines (copper and tin), Perranuthnoe, Corn.	25	27½
128	West Buller (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	10	600
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	92½ 95
512	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper), St. Blazey	40	60
1024	West Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey, Cornwall	5	—
2500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe and St. Mewan, Cornwall	5	7
512	West Providence (tin), St. Erth, Cornwall	10	20
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne, Cornwall	45	180
120	West Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	20
512	West Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan, Corawall	1½	10
1024	West Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	3	3 4
3845	West Wheal Jewel (tin and copper), St. Day, Cornwall	12	1½ 2
940	West Tolgus and Treloweth (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	12½	5½ 6
500	West Wheal Towan (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	5	11 12
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper), Gwinear, Cornwall	11½	9
1024	West Wheal Virgin (tin), Sancreed, Cornwall	¼	2
5200	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow, Ireland	5	16 16½
5000	Wicklow (copper and sulphur), Wicklow, Ireland	3	3½ 3¼
107	Wheal Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter	130	150
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	—	5 6
256	Wheal Albert (copper), Cornwall	10	28 29
128	Wheal Ann (tin), near Helston, Cornwall	—	50½
256	Wheal Arthur (lead), near Redruth, Cornwall	4	3½
120	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	10	22
256	Wheal Benny (copper), Calstock, Cornwall	19½	5
1024	Wheal Bray (copper), Alternum, Cornwall	11½	—
232½	Wheal Calstock, Calstock, Cornwall	9	10
256	Wheal Carpenter (tin and copper), Gwinear, Cornwall	—	7½
268	Wheal Courtenay (copper), Cornwall	20	23
182	Wheal Elizabeth (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	9	45½
1024	Wheal Emily (lead and antimony), near Plymouth	3	5
1024	Wheal Fortescue (copper), near Tavistock, Devon	4½	—
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes, Cornwall	70	66½
764	Wheal France (copper), near Tavistock, Devon	27	6 8
4000	Wheal Golden (copper and lead), Peranzabuloe	2	5 6
1000	Wheal-an-Grose (tin), St. Columb Major, Cornwall	5	5 6
1000	Wheal Grose (silver-lead, copper, &c.), near Wadebridge	¼	—
256	Wheal Harriet (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	—	20
100	Wheal Henry (copper), Kea, near Truro, Cornwall	—	40
1024	Wheal Jane (lead), Landulph	1½	3½
256	Wheal Kingston	¼	1½
6000	Wheal Langford (copper and silver-lead), Callington	½	1½ ¾
2000	Wheal Langmaid (lead), Devon	½	¾ 1
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant, near Hayle	79	180
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5	45 45
1024	Wheal Neptune (copper), Perranuthnoe, Cornwall	1	1½
360	Wheal Oak, near Helston, Cornwall	25½	5
3000	Wheal Penhale (lead and copper), Cornwall	2	6
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	19	20
128	Wheal Pollard (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall	15½	—
210	Wheal Prospect	4	7
120	Wheal Reeth (tin), St. Ive's, Cornwall	41	120
198	Wheal Seton (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	107	270
1056	Wheal Sarah (silver-lead), St. Kew, Cornwall	5	6
512	Wheal Sophia (silver-lead), Launceston, Cornwall	6½	7
128	Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth, Cornwall	—	5
1000	Wheal Susan, Breage, near Hayle, Cornwall	¼	2
512	Wheal Trefusis (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	3	6½
1100	Wheal Trescoll (tin), Lanivet, near Bodmin, Cornwall	6½	7½
260	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	7½	85 86 90
256	Wheal Tremaine, St. Ervan, Cornwall	9½	2½
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and copper), Gwinear, near Hayle	9½	11½ 12
267	Wheal Tryphena (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	40	62½
126	Wheal Union (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	—	38 40
512	Wheal Venton (copper), Cornwall	2½	3½ 4
1000	Wheal Vincent (tin), Alternum, Cornwall	5½	7
128	Wheal Violet (tin and copper), St. Stephens, St. Austle	2	2
184	Wheal Vyvyan (copper and tin), Constantine, Cornwall	—	60

FOREIGN MINES.

5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	14½	2½ 2¾
15000	Asturian Mining Company (coal, iron, &c.), Spain	15	1½ 2
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia	4	3½ 4
6000	Barossa Range (copper), South Australia	1½	⅜
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	23	6½ 7
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	37 38
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	3½ 4
20000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	13
5000	Kinzigthal Mining Association (silver), Germany	2	⅝
5000	Linares (silver), Spain	3	2½ 3
500	Ditto New	3	3 3½
5051	Mexican Company (silver), Mexico	59½	—
20000	Mexican and South American (silver), Mexico	8	1 1½
5000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	3 3½
104000	North British Australasian (copper), S. A. & New Zea.	1	⅛
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	10	8 9
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	13½ 14
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av. 29½	7
10000	Worthing (copper), Adelaide, South Australia	2	2 2½

LATEST CURRENT PRICES OF METALS.

LONDON, JULY 26, 1850.

ENGLISH IRON. a	*per ton.*
Bar, bolt, & square, London	£5 2 6–£9 10
Nail rods	6 5 0–6 10
Hoops	7 5 0–7 10
Sheets (singles)	7 15 0–8 5
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	4 12 6–4 15
Refined metal, Wales*	3 5–3 10
Do. anthracite*	3 10 0
Pigs in Wales	3 0–3 15
Do. do. forge	2 10–2 12 6
Do., No. 1, Clyde ... *net cash*	2 4 6–2 5 6
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport*	3 10 0
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c., ditto	4 10 0
Stirling's Patent } in Glasgow	2 15 0
Toughened Pigs } in Wales	3 10–3 15
Staffordshire bars, at the works	6 0
Rails	4 15–5 0
Chairs (Clyde)	3 10

FOREIGN IRON. b	
Swedish	11 15–12 0
CCND	18 0
PSI	——
Gourieff	——
Archangel	——

FOREIGN STEEL. c	
Swedish keg	14 0–14 5
Ditto faggot	14 0 0–14 5

ENGLISH COPPER. d	
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, *p. lb.*	0 0 9½
Tough cake	*per ton* 84 0 0
Tile	£83 0 0
Old copper e	*per lb.* 8½d
Yellow Metal Sheathing	8d

FOREIGN COPPER. f	
Chili	——

ENGLISH LEAD. g	
Pig	*per ton* 17 3–17 10
Sheet	18 15 0
Pipe	19 0 0
Red lead	19 0 0
White ditto	25 0 0
Patent shot	20 10 0

FOREIGN LEAD. h	
Spanish, in bond	17 0–17 5

ENGLISH TIN. i	
Block	*per cwt.* 3 18 0
Bar	3 19 0
Refined	4 4 0

FOREIGN TIN k	
Banca, H. C.	4 0 0
Ditto, for Export only	——
Straits	3 19 0

TIN-PLATES. l	
IC Coke	*per box* 1 7 6–1 8 0
IC Charcoal	1 13–1 13 6
IX ditto	1 18 0

SPELTER. m	
Plates, warehoused	*per ton* 15 0–15 5
Ditto, to arrive	——

ZINC. n	
English sheet	*per ton* 20 0 0
QUICKSILVER o	*per lb.* 4s.

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per ct. dis; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash; *l*, 6 months, or 3 p. ct. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.

* Cold-blast, free on board in Wales.

REMARKS.—A large amount of business has been done in Banca tin, and prices are now quoted 80s., sellers; Straits 79s. A general improvement has taken place in tin plates; coke are quoted 28s.; charcoal 33s. 6d. Spelter has been inquired for, quotation 15*l.* 5s. Scotch pig, 2*l.* 4s. 6d. to 2*l.* 5s. 6d. Welsh bars, 4*l.* 15s.

GLASGOW, JULY 25.—The demand for pig-iron during the week has been very limited; the price has, consequently, receded slightly. Mixed Nos., free on board here, may be quoted 44s. to 44s. 6d. cash.

SALE OF ORES

By Messrs. Powles, Brothers, and Co., to the Sheffield Smelting Company.

47 tons 1 cwt. 4 qrs. of sulphurets of lead and concentrated mineral, at 320*s.* per cwt., containing gold and silver, from New Granada.

LEAD ORES.

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS (20 cwts.) NEWTONARDS LEAD ORE.
Douglas, Isle of Man, July 24.

Bidders.	*Price per Ton.*
Sims, Willyams, and Co. (purchasers)	£9 13 0
Newton, Keates, and Co.	9 6 0
Combmartin and North Devon Smelting Company	9 2 6
Tamar Smelting Company	9 1 6
Walker, Parker, and Co.	9 0 0
Thomas Somers	8 17 6

Sold at Aberystwith, on the 19th and 22d July.

Mine.	*Tons.*	*Price.*	*Purchasers.*
Court Grange	18	£13 7 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Bwich Consols	30	13 18 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Goginan	21	14 10 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	21	14 10 6	Tamar Smelting Co.
ditto	48	14 19 6	ditto
Frongoch	80	10 1 0	Panther Smelting Co.
Cwmystwith	80	10 0 0	ditto
Wheal Adams	50	8 10 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.

Tickетings at the King's Head Hotel, Holywell, July 25.

Pantymwyn	35	£9 13 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Pen-yr-henblas	38	10 11 0	Eyton & Co.
ditto	19	10 7 6	ditto
ditto	19	10 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Westminster	50	10 10 0	ditto
ditto	43	10 10 6	ditto
Jamaica	70	10 0 0	ditto
Belgraves	30	10 6 0	ditto
Maesyasafn	80	10 2 0	ditto
ditto	50	10 2 0	ditto
Shallee	42	15 11 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Machynlleth	40	10 16 0	Eyton & Co.
Strontian	40	10 6 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Dyfngwm	13	9 2 6	Mather & Co.
Rhoswiddol	6	9 11 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Arkansas	13	18 7 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.

Total tons ..... 588.

Sold at Liskeard, 20th July.

Wheal Mary Ann	93	£19 7 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Wheal Trehane (2d ore)	27	8 12 6	Pontifex & Co.

Sold at Chester, 20th July.

Brynlall	11	£9 10 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.

Sold at the Mine.

East Wheal Rose	71	£13 1 6	J. T. Tredfry.
ditto	70	13 11 6	Tamar Smelting Co.
ditto	48	12 13 6	T. Somers.

BLACK TIN.

Mine.	*Tons.*	*Price.*	*Purchaser.*
Drake Walls	10½	£43 2 6	J. H. Enthoven and Co.
ditto	5½	38 15 0	Calenick Smelting Company.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled July 10, and Sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, July 25.

Mines.	*Tons.*	*Price.*
Consolidated	114	£7 8 6
ditto	110	5 4 0
ditto	86	6 12 0
ditto	84	4 12 0
ditto	80	6 6 6
ditto	73	4 18 0
ditto	65	7 6 6
ditto	64	2 16 0
ditto	56	5 2 0
ditto	44	2 5 6
ditto	27	1 11 0
Treviskey	102	7 0 6
ditto	100	9 6 6
ditto	83	4 11 6
ditto	71	7 6 6
ditto	60	3 1 6
ditto	44	5 11 6
ditto	40	4 19 6
United Mines	106	3 12 0
ditto	67	5 1 0
ditto	65	4 15 0
ditto	54	4 4 0
ditto	45	2 8 6
ditto	30	4 1 0
ditto	24	0 18 6
Par Consols	106	7 8 6
ditto	62	7 6 0
ditto	56	4 11 0
ditto	55	4 16 0
Par Consols	532	4 6 6
Perran St. George	54	2 5 6
ditto	53	5 2 6
ditto	52	4 13 6
ditto	51	4 11 0
ditto	39	4 7 0
ditto	26	7 0 6
ditto	17	2 15 0
South Tolgus	101	7 9 0
ditto	75	7 3 6
ditto	44	3 3 6
South Caradon	69	7 13 6
ditto	57	10 0 6
ditto	48	6 5 6
ditto	30	4 0 0
Wheal Comfort	91	2 4 6
ditto	41	1 2 0
ditto	32	4 9 6
Trethellan	67	4 5 6
ditto	37	1 18 6
ditto	27	1 19 0
Treleigh Consols	46	3 3 6
ditto	36	3 14 0
ditto	20	2 6 6
Wh. Ellen	75	6 18 6
Wh. Henry	43	4 15 6
Wh. Mary Consols	28	1 12 0
Carthew Consols	18	5 2 0
Wh. Penhale	12	3 17 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Consols Mines	803	£4319	0 6	Thethellan	131	£410 6 0
Treviskey	500	3177	13 0	Treleigh Consols	102	325 15 0
United Mines	391	1508	6 6	Wh. Ellen	75	519 7 6
Par Consols	331	1980	15 0	Wh. Henry	43	265 6 6
Perran St. George	292	1268	13 6	Wh. Mary Consols	28	44 16 0
South Tolgus	220	1426	10 6	Carthew Consols	18	91 16 0
South Caradon	204	1522	4 0	Wh. Penhale	12	46 10 0
Wh. Comfort	164	390	15 6			

Average Standard ..... £100 6 0 | Average Produce 7½
Average Price per ton £5 3 6
Quantity of Ore ..... 3314 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 262 tons 13 cwts.
Amount of Money £17,237 15 6

LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £96 7 0.—Average Produce 8½
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 105*l.* 6s.—Produce, 6½.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal	244	£1467 2 6
Vivian and Sons	659	3143 3 4
Freeman and Co.	396	2449 4 3
Grenfell and Sons	721	3739 13 4
Crown Copper Company	22	95 9 6
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	636	3360 3 7
Williams, Foster, and Co.	396	2548 17 3
Schneider and Co.	250	1334 1 9
Total tons	3314	£17,237 15 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne.—Mines and Parcels.—Tincroft 620—Wheal Seton 610—North Pool 574—East Wheal Crofty 555—Camborne Vean 547—Wheal Basset 421—Condurrow 301—Fowey Consols 243—East Pool 217—South Wheal Frances 174—North Roskear 126—Dolcoath 125—Wheal Tryphena 5.—Total quantity of ore to be sold, 4518 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Carn Brea 706—Tywarnhayle 692—Par Consols 317—Wheal Buller 233—Levant 165—Wellington Mines 150—Alfred Consols 146—West Wheal Treasury 114—West Wheal Seton 95—Wheal Agar 90—Wheal Vyvyan 56—Botallack 42—South Wheal Fortune 27—Michell's ore 25—Wheal Prosper 23.—Total, 2883 tons.

COPPER ORES

Sampled July 3, and Sold at Swansea, July 25, 1850.

Mines.	Tons.	Prod.	Price.
Berehaven	122	11½	£8 4 0
ditto	114

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

"J. W." (Stourbridge).—The letter has been forwarded, as requested.

"M." (City).—A dividend of 900 per cent. (10*l.* per share) was declared by the Ibarra Burra directors on the 22d February, and made payable on the 5th March last. The dividend was the tenth which has been paid to the fortunate shareholders.

THE TICKETINGS.—These proceedings are characteristic, and even remarkable, for the total absence of that kind of excitement which often accompanies business transactions on so extensive a scale. At a long table, arranged with blotting paper, pens, and ink, as at a committee meeting, the proprietors or agents of copper works take their seats. At 12 o'clock, the chairman takes the chair, and opens the business by saying, "I'll take offers for the first four lots of 'Cobre,' 'Burra Burra,'" or whatever may be the number of the lots and the kind of ore to be sold in the first group. Upon this, the buyers before named, who have previously had each lot assayed, and ascertained its worth, enter on a small billet of paper the amount they bid per ton for each lot, fold the paper, and hand it to the chairman. When all the biddings are received, the chairman opens them in a prescribed order, and calls out the bidding, which the parties present enter in a blank form supplied for the purpose; and when he has gone through the whole, he names the buyer, and calls out the "excess"—that is to say, the sum per ton which the buyer's bidding exceeds that of the highest bidder below him. The chairman then offers the next group of "parcels," and the same routine is pursued as on the first occasion. Scarcely a word is spoken. In this manner, sales, in the course of an hour, are effected amounting to between 20,000*l.* and 50,000*l.*

"J. K." (Newcastle-on-Tyne).—Mr. Symons informs us, that the map will probably be in the hands of the lithographer six weeks; but to any subscriber, who may immediately require it, he will send a perfect tracing on receipt of 10s. 6d., which will be deducted from the 31s. 6d., the price of the map mounted in mahogany.

CARN BREA MINES.—There appears to have been some misunderstanding as to our notice of this group of mines in last week's Journal. We find that our statements in respect of these mines, in the Journal of the 28th ult. and the 13th inst., are perfectly true. Our notice, therefore, of last week may be considered as superseded.

THE FIRE AT SIR W. BURNETT'S FACTORY.—We are fortunately enabled to explain the circumstances attending the accident, by a letter from Mr. C. Jackson, the secretary:—"It was not the chloride of zinc which caught fire, as stated. This chloride is not only insusceptible of ignition, but is used most extensively, under Sir W. Burnett's patent, for the preservation of timber and other articles from decay, and for the purpose of rendering them uninflammable. The fire occurred by the accidental ignition of some hydrogen gas in one of the cisterns employed in the manufacture of the chloride of zinc. That it was not nearly of so serious a character as has been represented, may be inferred from the fact that the rafters of the building did not take fire, although they are only about 3 ft. above the cistern in which the fire originated, and in which it was fortunately confined, and the fire was extinguished without the assistance of a fire-engine."

"A Shareholder" (Kew).—The subject should be mentioned at the forthcoming meeting, when we have no doubt the irregularity would be remedied.

W. O. Gillingham (Chatham).—There are no such things as assay marks on block tin. Each smelting company has its own private brand; and, as in the case of iron, lead, copper, and in many other descriptions of merchandise, some brands obtain a better price in the market than others, the article being considered superior. Imitation of the brand of another firm renders the party liable to an action for damages.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.—We have received a letter from "A Shareholder," complaining of the report of the special general meeting published in our last week's Journal. A great deal of the personal abuse and recriminating language, which reflected no credit on either of the parties indulging in it, were purposely omitted, as likewise a great number of tautological expressions and inane nonentities uttered by several of the speakers. However interesting it may be to gentlemen to see their own names and words in print, the duty of a journalist is to act independently, and use a sound discretion, as to whether the matter is of importance to those interested and the public in general. Had the Asturian meeting been reported *in extenso*, it would have occupied a space which its merits did not deserve; the whole of the business given there was concisely stated, and we must protest against our columns being considered as a medium for publishing the dull incubrations and exaggerated ideas of gentlemen who are unfortunately seized with that delusive and fearful malady, the *cacoethes loquendi*.

"W. M." (Perth).—See an article on Parsey's "Compressed-Air Locomotives," in the Journal of the 9th March last. We shall be glad to receive the communication.

The letter of "A Constant Reader," on Foreign Tariffs and British Iron, reached us too late for our present Journal;—it shall appear in our next.

THE COMMERCIAL HAND-BOOK OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of this work from the publishers, Messrs. Knight and Son, of Foster-lane. From the slight glance we have taken of it, it appears to be a work of great merit and public utility, and as our time would not allow of our doing it justice in our present columns, we must defer a more lengthened notice to our next Number.

"Electric" (Commercial-road).—In the *Mining Journal* of 23d Feb. last we inserted a short review of Bingham's "Photographic Manipulation," published by Knight & Sons, Foster-lane. We have never inserted an article on Electro-typing.

"R. H." (Wrexham).—We think all that can be ascertained on the subject has been inserted in our Journal. Numerous letters are continually appearing, and every invention or improvement is accurately described. Mr. S. B. Rogers, of Nantyglo, is preparing for re-publication his excellent series of papers, entitled "Data for Blast-Furnace Managers." See also Overman's "Manufacture of Iron" (U.S., 1850), and Mitchell's "Manual of Assaying."

"Electron" (Oxford).—A current of voltaic electricity was first passed through a distance of water and moist earth in 1803. The experiment was performed almost simultaneously by Erman on the River Havel, near Potsdam; by Basse on the River Wern, and over the land about Hamel; and by Aldini across and around Calais harbour. The battery employed by the last-named philosopher consisted of 80 cells, and it has been absolutely affirmed by a certain writer on electricity, that the intensity of the resulting current was nearly equal to that of the frictional electricity employed by Dr. Watson in the well-known experiments on Shooter's-hill, in 1748. The circulation of such a palpable mis-statement, even for a party purpose, is unpardonable. It must either have arisen from an unfortunate want of information, or from determined blindness, and it is calculated to mislead the minds of those who are anxiously inquiring into the great truths of Nature. The discovery of a current obtainable directly *from the earth itself*, without the aid of any battery, was made in the year 1829, by Mr. Robert Fox. The results of his experiments are embodied in a paper which he subsequently published, "On the Electro-Magnetic Properties of Metalliferous Veins." His apparatus consisted of small plates of sheet copper, connected by a wire, 1-20th of an inch in diameter, which included a galvanometer in its circuit. Decisive evidence of electro-telluric action was first obtained by these means in the mine of Wheal Jewel, in Cornwall. The plates were fixed in contact with the ore in the veins, by means of copper nails, and whenever the circuit was completed, the galvanometer indicated the passage of a considerable current, even when the latter was caused to traverse 200 fathoms of copper wire. The intensity of the force thus set in action was found to differ, as might have been expected, in different localities. It was generally greater in proportion to the greater abundance of copper ore in the veins, and in some degree also to the depth of the station. This remarkable fact is well worth the attention of the practical miner. It was observed that the electricity *thus perpetually in action* was uninfluenced by the presence of the workmen and their candles, as well as by the explosions of gunpowder in the operation of blasting. In 1831, Dr. Roget suggested that these telluric currents were probably circulating in the crust of the earth, even where no metal was present. This idea is quite in accordance with the various facts elicited by more modern inquiry, and does not imply the necessary presence of chemical action, as the electro-motive force. The existence of natural magnetism alone will cause a current to circulate in all moving bodies in a degree proportional to their conducting power, velocity, and distance. It is highly probable also that the disturbance of electricity, occasioned by *difference of temperature*, does not pertain to the metals merely, but is universal, differing only in the degree of its manifestation.

We are indebted to our contemporary, the *Birmingham Journal*, for a proof slip of the proceedings at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, held on Wednesday last, but for which, however, we are unable to afford space in our present Journal.

Two of our contemporaries—the *Daily News* and *Globe*—have commenced directing their attention to mining matters, and which adjuncts to our labours we hail with pleasure, as calculated to assist in investing with more importance an interest hitherto remarkable only for its apathy. The writers in each of the papers occasionally insert Statistical Notices of adventures—though novel to their readers, yet mostly familiar to ours; but that nothing may pass of interest or value, we shall re-publish them in the *Mining Journal*—and thus, being presented in a collected form on the Saturday, our subscribers will thereby reap all possible benefit from the productions of our fellow journalists.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

To THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 27, 1850.

The MINING JOURNAL is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

A case of considerable importance to the mining interest was tried recently in the Tavistock County Court, in which the Tamar Canal Navigation Company were plaintiffs, and the Devon Great Consols adventurers defendants. The former sought to recover from the latter 20*l.*, for damage said to have been done by water from the works running into the stream, and destroying the fish of the Tamar Fishery. Mr. EALES appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. BEER for defendants; and the former called as a witness JOSEPH PROCTOR, who said he was a farmer of Calstock, and 66 years old. He had known the Tamar all his life, and had rented the fishery for 28 years. There were fewer fish in the river now than formerly—the number having been falling off for the last five years. Then there were plenty of fish; but now scarcely any. He then paid 140*l.* per annum for the river, a house, and four acres of land; but gave notice to quit last Christmas, as the fishery would not pay taxes, and now he would not give anything for it: saw it fished a few weeks since by four men in the Weir Pool, and only caught about half-a-crown's worth of fish. The water, which used to be clear, was now quite white, and smelt very bad; from the leats, it has killed the grass, brushwood, and all vegetation, where it has run. As an experienced fisherman, he had no doubt but that it was the water from the Wheal Maria stamps running into the river which killed the fish. This witness was conservator of the river; but did not know under what Act of Parliament he was appointed or was acting. He said he had power to prosecute poachers; but the law was so intricate that he never could convict under it. Other witnesses were called, whose evidence was all to the same purpose—viz.: to show that, a few years since, the fish (salmon, trout, &c.) were very fine and plentiful in the Weir Pool; but latterly they had all dropped down the river below Cothele Quay out of the company's royalty, entirely through the poisonous nature of the water from Wheal Maria Mine. Some of the water was produced in Court, and was the colour of milk; and, as the analysis is interesting, we give the evidence of Mr. JOSEPHS, analytical chemist of Plymouth, which was given with much precision, entire:—

I received some water from the Weir Pool on Saturday last; I first filtered, and then evaporated it to one-third of its bulk, in the presence of a small amount of muriatic acid. I passed through it a solution of hydro-sulphuric acid, and obtained a blackish brown precipitate. I digested it with ammonia and sulphur. I filtered off the solution, and added muriatic acid. I then obtained a precipitate, but not having a sufficient quantity of water, I could not proceed further with the test for antimony, arsenic, or tin, or all. I washed the black precipitate, and tested it with bi-borate of soda, on platinum wire, and obtained a green-coloured bead, greenish blue, of a light colour, which indicated the presence of copper. I dissolved the precipitate in concentrated nitric acid, and added ammonia, and it assumed a deep blue colour, another indication of copper. I divided the solution, and to one portion I added a small amount of hydro-chloric acid and ferro-cyanide of potassium, and I obtained a reddish brown precipitate, proving the presence of copper. I went further, and to the other part of the ammoniacal solution I added a small amount of muriatic acid, and put in a steel needle, which immediately became covered with a coating of metallic copper. [Mr. JOSEPH here put in a glass containing the water and the needle showing copper.] The solution from the black precipitate was then treated. I added chloride of ammonia, ammonia, and sulphide of ammonia, and I obtained a blackish precipitate, which I washed and filtered. I examined it before the blow-pipe, on a piece of platinum wire, with bi-borate of soda, and obtained a red colour in the outer flame, which became lighter on cooling, the inner flame assuming a bottle green, indicating the presence of iron. I then dissolved in hydro-chloric acid, and added ammonia, and obtained a brown precipitate, which I washed and dissolved, and added ferro-cyanide of potassium, proving the presence of iron. The residue on the first filter I treated with nitro-hydro-chloric acid, and nearly the whole dissolved. I filtered and evaporated, and added hydro-sulphuric acid, and obtained a dark brown precipitate, giving a slight indication of antimony, arsenic, and tin, with other metals. I washed and digested the precipitate with ammonia sulphur, and it dissolved out a portion, to which I added hydro-chloric acid and hydro-sulphuric acid, and obtained a yellow precipitate, indicating the presence of antimony, arsenic, or tin. I digested with carbonate of ammonia, and added hydro-chloric acid, and obtained a yellow precipitate, proving the presence of arsenic. I went further, and tested it according to FRESENIUS and BABO's tests, and obtained a metallic ring of arsenic. The remainder of that precipitate I treated for copper and iron as before. Having but a small quantity of the liquid, I was not able to proceed further in the investigation; I did not either consider it necessary. Some of the phosphates of the alkaline earths were present. All these tests prove that the water is mineral and injurious.

Mr. BEER, for the defendants, elicited from witness that running water would deposit its sediment in about half or three-quarters of a mile; while the distance from Wheal Maria to the head wear was above three miles; and that if the water run through land impregnated with potash, or soda, the copper would be precipitated, and the water more pure. At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. EALES said (to the suprise of the court) that was his case; when Mr. BEER said, "Your case—why you have no case; you have proved no possession, and must be nonsuited." After some conversation on the point, Mr. EALES said, he would prove possession himself, and was examined accordingly; but as the plaintiffs had taken possession of the fishing from PROCTOR, the tenant, in pursuance of notice given, and held it from 25th December to the present time, and had not fished it themselves, or tried to let it, the Court thought plaintiffs must be nonsuited.

We regret that this trial thus ended through a lapse in the evidence, as it would have been of much greater importance had the case been settled on its merits. Legitimate mining must be encouraged; but means may be found in these days of scientific appliances to get rid of poisonous and injurious mineral-charged waters from the mines, without spoiling a noble river, and destroying all the salmon and other fine fish therein. At the same time that vexatious litigation in such cases must not be encouraged, as greatly tending to deter capitalists from embarking in mining adventure, and injurious to the greatest staple produce of the country, still the rights of private and other property should be protected. It appears to our humble judgment the only common sense view of the case is this—that as with the smelters in Swansea, who have had to erect flues three or four miles long to the top of barren mountains, to carry off arsenical and other poisonous fumes, which destroy vegetation and cattle, so the miner should be compelled to carry off the poisonous mineral waters by such channels as will neither destroy animals or vegetation, or interfere with valuable fishing grounds. The law of England is also clear on this point, that no proprietor of any part of a stream has a right to use the water to the prejudice of another.

In another column will be found some account of a tremendous storm, which occurred in the neighbourhood of the Drake Walls Mine, doing an immense deal of injury to vegetation as well as buildings, from the immense masses of hail breaking the glass, and also to the underground workings, by washing enormous quantities of *debris* into them. If this happened to a mine situate like Drake Walls, on an eminence, what might have been expected, had this deluge passed over mines situate in a valley? And when we bring to mind the awful catastrophe which happened at East Wheal Rose, a few years since, by a similar storm, which deluged the mine to the surface, doing an immense deal of damage to property, and costing many lives, it appears to us that some necessary precautions should be taken to prevent these disasters, particularly at mines in low situations, which, we think, might be done without detriment to the workings,—but which we must, of course, leave to the mining engineers, merely making the suggestion.

Another correspondent has forwarded us an account of a serious storm which occurred in the neighbourhoods of Bury, Bolton, Howick, and Chorley, in Lancashire; life has been lost; many thousand pounds worth of standing crops destroyed, and the burns and streams swelled into mountain torrents. The most singular accident we ever remember to have had to record, happened at the Fern Hill Colliery: as two men were ascending the shaft, and were just on the point of landing, the rope was severed by the electric fluid, and they were precipitated to the bottom. Fortunately the pit was not so deep as most in the neighbourhood, and though much injured, they are expected to recover. Had this pit been provided with FOURDRINIER'S apparatus, even this unexpected disaster would have been, in all human probability, prevented.

The Brancepeth Colliery, near Durham, has also been visited by a heavy thunderstorm. A wooden cabin, having an iron chimney, was completely shattered by the electric fluid; and three horses which were drawing the coal-waggons along the railway, received a shock from the lightning passing along the iron traces of chains, fell down as if dead, but soon recovered.

As a body, the COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS have perpetrated more gross jobs, and have dipped into the pockets of the inhabitants of this metropolis to pay for them, and their own high remuneration for their worse than useless services, than probably any other public body on record; nor does the newly-appointed commission give any foretaste of being a bit more virtuous than their predecessors. No sooner are they installed in office, and got through that piece of gullibility which they practised on the public, sending out invitations for plans to all the engineers of the kingdom for a better drainage of London, and then throwing the nearly 200 which they received overboard as useless, than they proceed to the appointment of an engineer; and here, according to statements in the *Times*, a more gross fraud has been perpetrated than any with which they have been hitherto charged. It appears the person really appointed is a FRANCIS FORSTER, a mineral viewer, from the coal districts, who is said to have given some very questionable evidence before a committee of the House of Lords in the great case SMALL *v.* ATTWOOD, he having made a valuation of the CORNGREAVE'S estate; while the party supposed by the public to be the fortunate individual who had received the appointment to a snug berth, and a comfortable salary of 1500*l.* per annum, is Mr. FRANK FOSTER, well known in the engineering world, of great professional skill and unblemished character. Now, this FRANCIS FORSTER has signed his name, in all the proceedings of the commissioners, until the time for the ratepayers to object to the appointment had expired, FRANK FOSTER; when some parliamentary paper having to be signed by him, in which case the deception could no longer be kept up, he signed his name correctly, which gave rise to the following questions, put by Lord DUNCAN in the House of Commons, and replied to by Lord EBRINGTON, a member of the Commission of Sewers:—

"1. Why the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, when, on the 23d of November, 1849, they made a bye-law, creating the office of engineer, and charged the ratepayers with the sum of 1500*l.* a year for the salary and travelling expenses of such officer, publicly announced to the ratepayers that the name of the individual whom they had selected was Mr. FRANK FOSTER, and so continued this designation until the 11th of Jan., 1850, when, having confirmed the bye-law, and completed the appointment, the power of the ratepayers to object to such appointment, under the Act 11th and 12th VICTORIA, c. 112, had expired?"

"2. Upon what authority, written or verbal, the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers changed the name of the individual, originally announced as Mr. FRANK FOSTER, into Mr. FRANCIS FORSTER?"

"3. Whether the name appended to the return (sessional paper, No. 481, of session 1850) as FRANCIS FORSTER, engineer, is that of the person originally announced as Mr. FRANK FOSTER, and subsequently designated by the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers as Mr. FRANK FOSTER?"

"4. Whether the engineer to the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers is the same person as the Mr. FRANCIS FORSTER, who valued the CORNGREAVE'S property at the request of JAMES HENRY SHEARS, and whose depositions as a witness appear at page 77 of the appeal case of 'SMALL *v.* ATTWOOD,' in the House of Lords?"

The replies of Lord EBRINGTON were vague and unsatisfactory to all these queries; but to the second and most important, he deigned no reply. In the House of Commons, on Wednesday night, Lord DUNCAN again alluded to the subject, and said that he had written to Messrs. HANSARD, stating that Lord EBRINGTON told him that FRANCIS FOSTER, in the document in question, was a misprint for FRANK FOSTER, and requesting to know if such was the case. A reply was immediately sent to the effect—IT IS NOT A MISPRINT. Again, on Thursday evening, Lord DUNCAN said, that Mr. FRANCIS FOSTER had that day informed him that he had *intended* to sign FRANK FORSTER!

A meeting of the Commissioners was held in Greek-street, Soho, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of giving FRANCIS FORSTER an opportunity of explanation, when, although a long written document was read by that individual, it rather further mystifies the subject than otherwise. Lord EBRINGTON, who was chairman on the occasion, regretted that public attention should be excited by so *frivolous* a matter as the spelling of a name; and stated that he had been told by several engineers that they did not know a person among their profession named FRANK FOSTER. We are much surprised at Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON, who was present, and could instantly have thrown light on this awkward matter, not saying something on the occasion; and *we* will now take the liberty of asking that gentleman, is the Mr. FORSTER, the Commissioner's engineer, the same Mr. FRANK FOSTER, or FORSTER, who has been associated in so many engineering works with Mr. STEPHENSON, more particularly the Britannia Bridge? The public do not think such proceedings *frivolous* matters.

As a *pendant* to the few observations in the MINING JOURNAL of the 13th inst., on the Carn Brea group of mines, and especially as to South Carn Brea, we should be happy, if we had space, to set out in this place the singular success and the rare wealth of that set of mines known as the GREAT DEVON CONSOLS, but which may be tolerably understood from the following brief statement, which was published in our last Number:—

Operations were commenced at these mines in August, 1844, and the following abstract of accounts at the 1st March last will show the extraordinary results:—

Capital paid up	£ 1,024 0 0
Copper ore sold	519,820 5 1
Other receipts, including interest, transfer fees, carriage of ore, &c. &c.	13,334 4 6
Total	£534,178 9 7
Working the mines	£232,729 7 10
Dues	38,926 12 6
Sundry expenses, including water-wheels, steam-engines, stores, &c. &c.	56,527 14 5
Expenses in London	5,499 11 2
Agent's commission	4,083 4 0
Poor's rate and other taxes	4,511 5 8
Dividends paid	178,532 16 4
Balance in hand	13,367 17 6
Total	£534,178 9 7

In the last report presented to the shareholders, on the 6th May, it was stated that 62,230 tons of copper ore were laid open in the mines, valued at 392,049*l.*—the balance of assets over liabilities was (exclusive of this ore) 72,935*l.* 11s. 7d. The above total of dividends would amount to about 33,000*l.* per annum, or 3200 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital.

The working of these rich mines was relinquished some years ago, principally, as well as we remember, on account of the great depth at which the lodes lay, and the immense steam-power necessary to keep out the water from some 100 fathoms, and in some instances out of even deeper levels than these. To the honour, however of West of England mining, these formidable impediments were not long allowed to prevail. Some mine viewers, who saw the magazines of wealth which would be accessible by the application of a little of the dawning practical science of the day, represented the case to some London capitalists, who soon became convinced of the advantages of such a neglected treasure: they purchased the bulk of the shares, and set the mines efficiently to work, which have been going on ever since enriching to satiety these fortunate gentlemen. The nominal price of the original 1*l.* shares is now about 240*l.* Whatever may be the effect, or even the strict accuracy of these particulars, it is clear to a demonstration, that these mines, with a paid-up capital of little more than 1000*l.*, have in six short years distributed as clear profit among their fortunate adventurers a sum scarcely less than 200,000*l.* This is the similarity and fellowship existing between the Devon Great Consols and the Carn Brea group of mines, except that, considering their size and expenditure, the latter is decidedly the richest sett of the two.

We understand it is proposed to set up immediately in South Carn Brea a new steam-engine, of the improved patent description; and that, as a whole, the mine is to be set vigorously to work, there being a mass of copper ore in the vicinity of the 75 fathom adit, already driven, more than sufficient to cover the cost of plant, and of all setting up expenses. These particulars we give on what appears authentic information—we again repeat it—parties must satisfy themselves who wish to purchase into any of that group of mines; but we may add, that the particulars here given correspond exactly with the known facts existing at the mines and in the locality itself.

In another column will be found the first portion of a paper, by Dr. ANDREW FYFE, Professor of Chemistry, King's College, Aberdeen, on the production of gas for illuminating purposes from resin, water, fat, &c., which, though a very lengthy document, we consider it of so much importance, and that it would be only spoiled and mutilated by abridgement, that we shall give it entire. This document gives a crushing contradiction to the statements made by Mr. WHITE, with regard to his hydro-carbon gas, and shows that he had used fatty matters and resin to give those great results, which he attributed to half hydrogen from the water, and half carburetted hydrogen from resin. Dr. FYFE shows that the use of pure hydrogen from water must in all case lessen the specific gravity, and reduce the illuminating power of carburetted hydrogen; and the extraordinary results stated to have followed the mixing of hydrogen with carburetted hydrogen, to increasing the power of the latter, appeared so opposed to all chemical experience, that he was induced to experimentalise in the extensive and satisfactory manner shown in our columns, and which shows Mr. WHITE as having knowingly made false statements, which he knew could never be carried out, to deceive the public, and induce them to pay for his patent; or he has been totally ignorant of the subject he has been treating about, the weight, specific gravity, and illuminating power of the gases, or of their general characteristics and behaviour. The various experiments of Dr. FYFE are so clearly explained, and the result so consonant with general chemical practise, that we must take them as facts, and discard the statements of the patentee, which are so much at variance. Mr. WHITE stated that *resin and water* gas is 924 specific gravity, and contained 12½ of olifiant gas. Dr. FYFE states that a gas with 12½ olifiant would not exceed 650 in specific gravity, and very naturally asks how he can, by the addition of resin gas to another of less specific gravity and less illuminating power, obtain a higher specific gravity and a greater illuminating power? Dr. FYFE always finds a considerable portion of carbonic acid and carbonic oxide in gas made after Mr. WHITE'S plan, and we think

oves him to explain and set himself right with the public. YTE pledges himself that the gas referred to by Mr. WHITE ot water and resin gas; it was not even resin gas, but a mix- of resin and fat, the latter in by far the largest proportion. ge that pure hydrogen, mixed with a carburetted hydrogen, l give specific gravity 936, contain 28 of olifiant, and have a bility of 82′ 40″; while gas prepared from resin and fat had ic gravity only 716, olifiant 13·5, and durability only 54′. a public statement, made to puff up a patent, is most absurd mischievous.

ring the past quarter of a century, agitation has succeeded tion at indefinite periods, on the subject of providing, or at attempting to provide, a remedy for those awful calamities h so frequently happen by explosions, and loss of life by other s, in our coal mines. These agitations have been at their t on the occasion of any severe catastrophe, and have again ded, and the question has settled down to rest, until again the c mind has been startled by one of our collieries again becom- hecatomb for the immolation of scores of human beings at one swoop. For the last few years, however, the subject has as- d a more definite existence—a Government was found, though rently reluctantly, to take up the matter; committees sat, com- ioners were appointed, reports were made; and at length the intituled "An Act for Inspection of Coal Mines in Great ain," carried through the House of Lords by Lord CARLISLE, about to be presented to the House of Commons, is now before and, although in our opinion it looks more like a sop to pacify erberus," than any real intention of particular interference in ery management, we cannot but congratulate all parties con- ed, that however little change it may effect, *per se*, it yet is a in the right direction.

enacts that the SECRETARY of STATE may appoint inspectors; inspectors may inspect mines at any hour, and inquire touch- the state of the workings, and, finding any defects, may summon owner, or agent, who not choosing to appear, the inspector t give notice to the SECRETARY of STATE. He may order maps e made, or corrected; but, strange enough—with that singular ptitude which seems ever to attend Whig attempts at legislation— re is no penalty for refusal: the inspector is not, in this case, n bound to give notice to Government, and the clause is, there- e, nugatory, reminding us very forcibly of "calling spirits from vasty deep," &c. No land or colliery agent is to be an inspector. tices to the SECRETARY of STATE of all accidents are to be given hin 12 hours, under a penalty, in each case of omission, of 10*l.*, l not exceeding 20*l.* Coroners are to give notice of adjournment inquests, unless some person from Government is present to tch the proceedings. This appears about as sensible a clause as y in the bill. Penalty for obstructing inspectors 5*l.*, and not ex- ding 20*l.* We have made these few observations to call atten- n to the bill, which, as we have given it entire in another co- mn, our readers must judge for themselves.

It is a singular coincidence, that no sooner are we in possession of the cument above referred to, and in the same Number of the MINING URNAL in which we have noticed it, than we have to record another lancholy case of wholesale death by an explosion, which, although not so extensive a nature as many which have occurred in this country, pears to be unprecedented in Scotland, where it took place. We have erted a report of the accident in its proper place; but have since learned at, on rigid inquiry, there appears little doubt but this is exactly the kind case to which a legislative enactment would directly apply. In the first ace, the rule of the colliery, which was supposed to be always practised that of one man going down first with a safety-lamp, to view the state the workings—was continually broken, and was evaded on the morn- g of the fatal accident. It is further confidently stated that all precau- ons against fire-damp had been completely neglected since the previous aturday; while, on the other hand, it is said the recklessness of the men emselves was the cause of the accident. We have no doubt a searching vestigation will take place. Still it has happened at a most opportune oment, if anything was wanted to convince the public mind that some gislative steps were necessary for the purpose, of at least, securing pe- odical inspection, if only to keep the officials awake to their duties.

COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.

In our last Journal we announced that the works of this company, situated Cwm Avon and Oakwood, in the county of Glamorganshire, were to be sold y auction, by Messrs. Shuttleworth and Sons, at the Mart, on the 26th inst., y order of the trustees, under a mortgage deed. In addition to the property hich we gave a general account of in our last Number, there was offered for le the Forest Copper Works, in the parishes of Llangafelach and Llansamlet, nd the Graigola Colliery, in the parish of Cadoxton, situate about four miles om the works. The works contain six calciners, eleven furnaces adequate the smelting of 350 tons of ore, or 40 tons of copper per week, four metal urnaces, eight metal calciners, five furnaces for reducing calcined metal, three asters and two refinery furnaces, together with the necessary warehouses, me sheds, two lime kilns, and a detached suite of offices, part of the buildings eing held under a lease of 63 years, commencing the 25th March, 1843, at a nt of 73*l.* 10s. per annum; the other portion under the Duke of Beaufort, for term of 21 years, from the 25th March, 1845, at a rent of 315*l.* per annum. The colliery comprises the coal under the Cwm Cyrnach and Llanerch Ed- all farms, and contains 237 acres 2 rood and 8 perches: held under a lease om Messrs. Benson and Logan, for a term of 50 years, subject to a rent of 6d. er ton for small coal, and 8d. per ton for large coal, and 1s. additional for very wey of coal of 18 tons, and a sleeping rent of 300*l.* per annum, together with a small piece of land, with stabling for nine horses, a water-wheel, chaff- machine, and ostlers' dwelling-houses, held on lease for 60 years, from the 25th March, 1841, at a rental of 2*l.* 2s. per annum. All the machinery, tools, &c., comprising the inventory, &c., together with the bottoms, slags, and cop- per in process of manufacture, to be taken at a valuation.

Previous to the commencement of the business, Mr. Lord, one of the share- holders, presented a notice to Mr. Shuttleworth, the auctioneer, protesting against the legality of the sale. The bidding for the Forest Copper Works commenced at 5000*l.*; but ultimately they were bought in at 7900*l.* The Cwmavon and Oakwood Works were then offered for sale; but, no offer hav- ing been made, the auctioneer was compelled to withdraw them. We under- stand that the sale having failed, that the holders of the mortgage deed have served a notice on the directors of the company, that in the event of their not being reimbursed the sum advanced by them, which is due in Oct. proximo, they intend to proceed against the securities; these are Messrs. Glynn, Jones, Lloyd, Denison, &c.

It is supposed that, previous to this, all the available material on the works will be stripped, and sold for what it will realise; the leases will be handed back to the company, and the mortgagees will require the shareholders to make up the deficiency. We shall refer more fully to this subject in our next Number, when we trust we shall be able to present a more detailed account of the position of the company, and the probable efforts required to be made, in order to restore it to its former position.

GUNPOWDER FOR THE CORNISH MINES.—At the last Midsummer Sessions for Cornwall, a license was granted to Mr. William Norton, of Penzance to erect at Higher-field, a magazine for gunpowder, to supply the mines in that district, which at present are greatly inconvenienced by short and uncertain supplies from the only two powder manufacturers in the county. The law does not permit more than 300lbs. to be kept on a mine. Mr. Norton is empowered to store up to 10 tons in his intended magazine. This decision of the magistrates affords great satisfaction to the adventurers and workers of the Cornish mines. Hitherto the influence of the powder companies in the county has succeeded in preventing the granting of new licences; and has created a practical mo- nopoly, which will now be partially broken down. A reduction of price will doubtless result from the opening of the trade to competition; particularly if the miners would adopt the system of obtaining their supplies by contract, and advertise for tenders from powder manufacturers in any part of the kingdom.

PITMEN'S STRIKE AT JARROW.—The miners of Jarrow Colliery are at present out on strike, owing to a difference between them and the viewer; who, accord- ing to the men's statement, has altered the way of working no less than three times during the last fortnight, and every time to the disadvantage of the workmen, and who insists upon their using powder in the mine, in which, as they allege, "there is not air enough for any man to work with any safety with the Davy lamp."—*Shields Gazette.*

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.

COPY OF PROPOSED BILL.

1. Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for the inspection of coal mines in Great Britain: be it enacted, therefore, by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State from time to time to appoint any fit person or persons to be an inspector or inspectors of coal mines, and from time to remove any such inspector or inspectors; and notice of the appointment of every such inspector shall be published in the *London Gazette*.

2. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any such inspector as aforesaid, to enter, inspect, and examine any coal mine or colliery, and the works and machinery belonging thereto, at all reasonable times and seasons, by day or night, but so as not to impede or ob- struct the working of the said coal mine or colliery, and to make inquiry into and touching the state and condition of such coal mine or colliery, works and machinery, and the ventilation of such coal mine or colliery, and the mode of lighting or using lights in the same, and into all matters and things connected with or relating to the safety of the persons employed in or about the same; and the owner or agent of such coal mine or colliery is hereby re- quired to furnish the means necessary for such entry, inspection, examination, and in- quiry; and if such inspector find any part of such coal mine or colliery, works or ma- chinery, or any aircourses, airdoors, water-ways, drains, pits, levels, shafts, or other matter or thing in or connected with such coal mine or colliery, or the mode of lighting or using lights in the same, to be dangerous or defective, so as in his opinion to threaten or tend to the bodily injury of any person employed in or about such coal mine or colliery, such inspector shall thereupon summon before him the manager or principal colliery- viewer or agent having charge of the said coal mine or colliery, in order to his being heard upon the matter giving rise to such finding as aforesaid; and if such manager or principal colliery-viewer or agent shall not attend, after reasonable notice, or having at- tended shall fail to satisfy such inspector, then such inspector shall serve notice in writ- ing of the particular grounds on which he shall be of opinion that the said colliery or coal mine is dangerous or defective, to the owner or agent of such mine, and shall also report the same to one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

3. And be it enacted, that the owner or agent of every coal mine or colliery shall, on the occasion and for the purpose of the inspection and examination thereof, produce and submit for examination to any such inspector as aforesaid a map or plan of the workings of such coal mine or colliery, upon which map or plan shall be delineated the several parts, aircourses, air-doors, water-ways, drains, pits, levels, and shafts in and connected with such coal mine or colliery; and if such owner or agent do not produce and submit for examination as aforesaid such a map or plan as aforesaid, or if any such inspector as afore- said find that any portion of any map or plan is witheld, or any part of the workings of any such mine or colliery is concealed from his inspection, or if he find, on examining and verifying any map or plan, that the same is imperfect or inaccurate, he is hereby em- powered to require that an accurate map or plan of the workings of such coal mine or colliery, and the works thereto belonging, clearly delineating such matters and things as aforesaid, be made within a reasonable time, by and at the expense of the owner of such mine, on a scale of not less than two chains to one inch, or with the permission of the in- spector, such other scale as the plan then used in the colliery is constructed on; and every such map or plan as aforesaid shall show the workings of the mine up to within two months of the time of inspection; and the owner or agent of the coal mine or colliery shall, if required so to do by any such inspector as aforesaid, mark or cause to be marked on such map or plan the progress of the workings of the coal mine or colliery up to the time of his inspection thereof; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise any inspector to make a copy of the whole or any part of a map or plan which shall be produced or made.

4. And be it enacted, that no person who shall act or practise as a land agent, or as a manager, viewer, or agent of, or be otherwise employed in, any coal mine, or colliery, shall act as an inspector under this Act.

5. And be it enacted, that if and when loss of life to any person employed in or about any coal mine or colliery shall occur by reason of any accident in or to such coal mine or colliery, or any works or machinery belonging thereto, the owner or agent of such coal mine or colliery shall, within twelve hours next after such loss of life, send notice of such accident, under the hand of such owner or agent, to one of Her Majesty's principal Secre- taries of State, and in Scotland to the Lord Advocate, and shall specify in such notice the probable cause of such accident, and such notice may be sent through the Post Office, by letter addressed to such Secretary of State or Lord Advocate; and such owner or agent shall furnish such information to such Secretary of State or to the Lord Advocate in re- lation to such accident as such Secretary of State or Lord Advocate may require; and every owner or agent who shall neglect to send, or cause to be sent, such notice as aforesaid within the time aforesaid, shall for such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than 10*l.*, and not exceeding 20*l.*

6. And be it enacted, that every coroner holding an inquest upon the body of any per- son whose death may have been caused by any accident in or to any coal mine or colliery, or any works or machinery thereto belonging, shall (unless some person be present on behalf of one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State to watch the proceedings at such inquest, or notice of the time and place of the holding of such inquest have been sent, two days at the least previously thereto, through the Post Office, by letter addressed to one of such Secretaries of State by the coroner, or be proved to the satisfaction of the coroner to have been so sent by some other person), adjourn such inquest, and by letter sent two days at the least before holding such adjourned inquest, through the Post Office, addressed to one of such Secretaries of State, give notice to such Secretary of State of the time and place of holding the same.

7. And be it enacted, that every owner or agent of any coal mine or colliery who shall refuse or neglect to furnish to any inspector appointed under this Act the means neces- sary for making any entry, inspection, examination, or inquiry under this Act in relation to such coal mine or colliery, or any works or machinery, matters or things, belonging thereto or connected therewith, and every person who shall wilfully obstruct any such inspector in the execution of this Act shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than 5*l.*, and not exceeding 10*l.*

8. And be it enacted, that all penalties imposed by this Act may be recovered in a sum- mary manner before two Justices of the Peace, or in Scotland before the Sheriff, having ju- risdiction in the county or place where the offence is committed, in the manner prescribed by the law in that behalf; and it shall be lawful for one of her Majesty's principal Secre- taries of State to direct that any penalty imposed for neglecting to send, or cause to be sent, notice of any accident as required by this Act, shall be paid to or among any of the family or relatives of any person or persons killed by such accident as he may think fit; and, save as aforesaid, all penalties imposed by this Act shall, when recovered, in England, be paid to the treasurer of the county, riding, division, or place for which the Justices before whom the penalty is recovered shall have acted, and where recovered in Scotland be paid to the treasurer or collector of the funds for the poor of the parish in which the offence has been committed, for the benefit of the poor of such parish.

9. And be it enacted, that in the construction of this Act, unless such construction be repugnant to or inconsistent with the context, words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number, and words importing the masculine gender shall include females; and the term "owner" of a coal mine or colliery shall mean the immediate proprietor; lessee, or occupier thereof; and the term "agent" of a mine shall mean any person having on behalf of the owner of any mine the care or direction thereof.

10. And be it enacted, that this Act shall not extend to Ireland.

11. And be it enacted, that this Act may be amended or repealed in this present Ses- sion of Parliament.

12. And be it enacted, that this Act shall continue until the expiration of five years after its passing, and thenceforth until the end of the then next Session of Parliament.

COLLIERY INSPECTION BILL.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Wyld presented a petition in favour of the bill from the colliers of Durham.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST AN ENGINEMAN.—At the Shropshire Assizes, Samuel Lowe was indicted for the manslaughter of Thomas Tibbets on the 3d June, by the improper management of a steam-engine, of which he had the care. It appears that he was appointed to superintend a windlass, for winding men up and down the pit. On the above day four men were in the skip, and gave the usual signal to ascend, when, from there being only a boy of 15 in attendance on the engine, who had never attended one before, the skip was drawn over the pulley. Two men jumped out in time, and were saved; another was thrown on the side of the pit, but the other poor fellow fell down the shaft, 170 yds. deep, and was, of course, killed on the spot. Lowe was met 150 yards from the engine, quite drunk, and was given into custody. He was found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour.

ACCIDENTS.

Dreadful Explosion of Fire-damp.—A frightful catastrophe occurred in one of the coal- pits belonging to Mr. Sneddon, situated at Commonhead, near Glasgow, on Tuesday last, in the immediate neighbourhood of the borough of Airdrie. The miners, to the number of 19, descended to their work as usual about six o'clock, when, it is said, the foreman ac- companied them, and went forward to ascertain the state of the air in the pit. All of a sudden a terrific explosion occurred, which instantly killed 18 out of the 19, and shat- tered and destroyed all the implements and machinery in the pit. Only one man escaped. He was standing near the bottom of the pit when he heard the explosion, and suddenly threw himself down to allow the fiery storm to pass over. On rising, he found the buckets which communicated with the surface shattered; but finding a piece of wood, he inserted it into one of the links of the chain, and giving the signal, was pulled up to the pit-head. The accounts of the cause of the accident given by this man are exceedingly imperfect, and it is not likely that the actual circumstance connected with this calamitous event will ever be known. The men had not Davy lamps. Fourteen of the bodies were recovered up to last night, and one was recovered this morning, before our informant left, leaving still four in the pit. They are almost all dreadfully charred and disfigured from the ef- fects of the explosion, which is one of the most severe that has occurred in the west of Scotland for many years. The deceased are mostly young men, but a few of them have left widows and children.

Kenmuir Colliery.—Three colliers were sent down the pit to open an aperture for the admission of pure air; while so employed, an explosion of fire-damp took place, from the effects of which the men were severely injured. Two of them, who were most seriously hurt, were conveyed to the Royal Infirmary, and the other removed to his residence at Kenmuir. We understand that the circumstance is undergoing investigation by the au- thorities, there being reason to believe that some degree of blame attaches to the parties who had charge of the pit.—*Glasgow Mail.*

East Wheal Rose.—R. Cock was killed by a fall of earth.

Levant Mine.—Richard Oats Leggoe was seriously injured by the explosion of a hol- whilst in the act of tamping. Fears are entertained that the poor fellow will lose his sight

Wheal Trumpet.—A miner, named Rogers, and his son, having prepared a hole for blasting, the safety fuse hung fire; after waiting the usual time, they returned to the hole for the purpose of re-preparing it, when the father discovered a light, pushed his son backward; but before he could effect his own escape, the hole exploded, and the poor fellow was killed on the spot.

Ystalyfera.—As two of the workmen at Wernfach pit were on the carriage for the pur- pose of being lifted through the pit by means of the balance pit,—after being raised about 3 ft. from the bottom, the man who worked the balance pit noticed an empty tram making its way towards the pit, when, with great presence of mind, he pressed on the brake to stay the balance pit, while at the same time he ordered them to quit the carriage imme- diately, which they succeeded in doing before the tram reached the place where they stood.

Ilkeston.—W. Rice, aged 20, was killed in an ironstone pit, by inhaling carbonic acid gas.

Coundon.—George Lackey was killed in Westerton Colliery by a fall of roof. He was not to pull away a particular prop, but persisted, and his death was the consequence.

MINING:

A FEW GENERAL REMARKS ON ITS CHARACTER AND IMPORTANCE, AS AN INVESTMENT FOR CAPITAL.

BY JOSEPH HOLDSWORTH, ESQ.

If the sublime spectacle of the heavens first engaged the attention of mankind—the glorious beauty, order, and motions of the celestial bodies, engrossing the admiration, and silently, but most eloquently, demonstra- ting the goodness, wisdom, and power of the Creator—so, their mental at- tributes could have been scarcely less early, or less intensely, employed in recognising and investigating the wonderful evidences of design and eco- nomy everywhere displayed in the physical structure of the terrestrial orb. And as man continued to advance in his knowledge of cosmogony, he could scarcely fail to have discovered at every step, that not only had the most abounding provision been laid up in the great storehouse of Nature for his common wants and necessities, but that the all-bountiful Giver had, most considerately and wisely, established a beautiful series of indubitable laws, as guides to his general researches, and as infallible evidence of the existence of the multifarious treasures hidden in the deep and secret re- cesses of the earth.

So slow, however, so apparent, has been the inaptitude of mankind to detect, and avail themselves, to any marked or effective extent, of these natural laws, that since the days of Tubal Cain, Cadmus, and Prometheus —the first accredited discoverers and forgers of metals—down to the dawn of the present century, can the world be said to have acquired anything approaching correct or comprehensive views of the sciences of mineralogy and geology. Without going very far back into the dark vista of the past, we find Lucretius gravely affirming that the discovery of ores was made by the conflagration of certain woods, which melted the veins of metal in the earth beneath them! Aristotle is also of the same opinion; and he in- forms us that some shepherds in Spain having set fire to the woods, the earth was thus heated to such a degree, that the silver near the surface of it melted and flowed into a mass, and that in a short time the mass was discovered by the rending of the earth by an earthquake. Strabo also ascribes the discovery of the mines of Andalusia to a like accident. These stories, of course, though gravely promulgated by the wise and learned of old, are, in this age of progress, viewed but as fables, and scarcely worthy to rank with certain far more modern methods of discovering metals, where, in a treatise on Cornish mines, the adventurer is directed in his researches by "fiery corruscations," "divining rods," and "mine-knockers"—mys- tical monitors, or genii of nature, which might very well serve to direct the "where it is, there it is," discoverers of the present day, but which must vanish into their pristine nothingness before the host of practical in- vestigators, whose assidious labours amid the hidden recesses of Nature are now mainly directed by the glorious light of science.

Geology, mineralogy, chemistry, and electro-magnetism are now all had in active requisition in the study and development of Nature's laws—thus new and astounding facts, sublime and provident systems, are being con- tinually descried and unfolded, daily increasing the stores of useful know- ledge, imparting an encouraging impetus to individual enterprise, and mar- vellously multiplying the domestic resources of national wealth and pro- sperity. Natural and mechanical phenomena are becoming so well and generally understood, especially by mineral agents, that much of what was vague and uncertain in mineralogical discovery and mining operations has become clear and well-defined. The reports of mines, or of mineral dis- tricts, constantly issued to the public, are for the most part so characterised by an acuteness of actual observation, by striking displays of scientific in- formation ably applied to the observed facts and circumstances, by a phi- losophical knowledge of general principles, and analytical detail, that they not only impart a worthy confidence to the uninitiated, but challenge the closest scrutiny, alike of the man of extensive practical information or as- tute scientific attainments. In these enlightened times the enterprising ca- pitalist, who seeks to base his undertakings on such professional sources of information, is either competent to appreciate them himself, or has friends and connections to whom he can appeal for a valued judgment thereon; and thus, in the great majority of cases, it is in his own power to "look well and effectually before he leaps," and to ascertain whether, inveigled by false appearances, he is about to plunge into the "slough of despond," or to embark on the fair and promising field of *legitimate mining*.

The study of geological science is not only a noble and elevating pur- suit, but it is most important in its bearings on the destiny and progress of the human race. It is the handmaid, so to speak, of the mineral ex- plorer who has learned to recognise her laws, and appreciate her services; as with the wand of enchantment, she points out the localities where the riches he seeks are to be found. With her gleaming lamp of knowledge and of truth (occasionally aided by those of the sister sciences), she dis- pels that darkness and uncertainty which has hitherto so proverbially clouded and obscured the dubious pathways of subterranean regions. Her industrious votaries, allured, stimulated, encouraged, at every step, now, indeed, dive into and explore the treasuries of Nature, with an ar- dour, perseverance, and success worthy of our enlightened and wonder- working age. And, most assuredly, fresh stores of pregnant information and substantial prosperity will continue to be the inevitable and happy re- sults. The beautiful superstructure of geognosy (which, with its sys- tematic arrangements of superimposed formations, and their respective old-world records, bears a close resemblance to the Temple of Romance) was summoned into existence by the joint labours of the scientific and the practical, properly so called. Indeed, the services of the two classes have been, and ever must be, indispensable to each other; and a pleasing enough spectacle will it be, when we can behold them progressing together in ami- cable consort; with a little less manifest disposition on the part of the *sa- van* to bear away the palm of victory, and cast into the shade the actual labours of his humbler compeer. We have now, however, a goodly array of men in the (mining) field, who individually combine within themselves the two requisite qualifications. In their presence, science is becoming less dogmatical, and the flights of theory, amid the realms of fancy, are nei- ther so frequent nor adventurous as in days of yore.

Some few months ago, Mr. Evan Hopkins, who deservedly ranks high in the above corps, attended a meeting of the Geological Society, with a formidable array of "*stubborn facts*," beautifully delineated in coloured sections, precisely as he had observed them in the geological structure of the Andes, and which, if we recollect rightly, were materially calculated to call into question the correctness of the received views respecting the origin and chronological character of certain members of the primary and transition group of formations. The presiding *savans* appear, however to have received the startling information with that degree of courtesy and circumspection with which it is, undoubtedly, best and wisest to entertain all Nature's "stubborn facts."

To such professional inspectors as Mr. Evan Hopkins, St. Pierre Foley, Mr. Arthur Dean, Mr. Enmor, and Mr. Adam Murray, jun., &c., the min- ing world will naturally look for the rescue of mining, as an investment for capital, from much of the opprobrium which it has unmeritedly ac- quired through mismanagement, interested concoctors of spurious under- takings, or designing agents. We may just observe, *en passant*, that the two former gentlemen especially, are not only close and acute observers of natural phenomena, but their lives have been chiefly spent in laborious in- vestigations thereof, and in submitting their personally-acquired informa- tion to the public in lectures and publications; of the latter, Mr. Hopkins's *Terrestrial Magnetism* is a highly original and clever work. Official re- ports, emanating from sources of this character, with an honesty of pur- pose, or the good faith guaranteed by a wide-spread reputation and re- spectability of station, can scarcely fail of due appreciation in well-in- formed quarters, and to meet with a grateful welcome, as the long-required substitutes for those multitudinous offsprings of ignorance and deception which, till of late years, have been almost the sole beacons of the uninitiated adventurer—not uncommonly as efficacious in character and effect as the magic salve of old, which, applied to the eye, enabled it to see the trea- sures of the subterranean world!

It is not by intuition, but by actual experimental knowledge, vast ac- cumulations of geognostic facts and scientific deductions, that we must hope to arrive at any just appreciation of Nature's secret workings in her vast and mysterious laboratory. By these genuine means much, very much, has already been achieved, and new and astonishing lights are daily breaking in upon us, which, safely guiding step by step the inquiring mind, doubtless, ere long, such a grand series of comprehensive views will be obtained, as will enable the science of mining to be reduced to a well- digested, substantially true, though, perhaps, not wholly infallible, system.

In proportion as we learn to comprehend the actual evidences and indica-

tions which Nature has, with her accustomed benevolence and forethought, instituted for our recognition and guidance, so do they win upon our faith and confidence, till eventually we feel persuaded that we have only to make ourselves sure of their positive presence in all their essential bearings, in order to justify the most decided opinions as to the object of research, and often to countenance operations of the most extensive and important character. At the same time, it is not pretended that mining, in any stage of its progress, can be wholly divested of natural contingencies and uncertainties; indeed, could we succeed in investing it with the character of such infallibility, it would, to enterprising temperaments at least, be deprived of its greatest fascination, and we should soon have the whole field overrun, and the markets glutted, by hordes of mercenary drones, eager to invest their spare wealth where high prizes were to be obtained, and no risk incurred!

It is almost unnecesary to observe that, in the present day of marvellous progression and discovery, the public press teems with examples of Nature rewarding the diligent explorer and man of adventurous spirit with her mineral treasures, often, in extent and character, outstripping the wildest imaginings of the genius of romance. And where is the money-monger, who can peruse the mining statistics of the *Mining Journal*, and glance his eye over its long list of dividend-paying mines (of which is East Wheal Rose, reported therein but last week as having paid 270,000*l.* in dividends), and not have his cupidity excited, or inwardly curse his over-cautiousness that he is not one of the fortunate recipients? And yet it rarely happens that any of this class of pregnant enterprises, or happy discoveries, owes anything either to the aid or countenance of such narrow-souled individuals; they would ever fain win the prize without the venture.

It would be most difficult, indeed, to point out a channel for the profitable employment of capital which does not smack of speculation; and yet the man of wealth is tempted to satiety with new-fangled schemes and gigantic undertakings, promising prosperity unbounded, and riches without risk and without measure! Amongst these—for the most part intangible schemes—the railways stood out in tempting prominence; so tempting, indeed, that the whole kindgdom suddenly appeared to teem with busy speculators; all in a perfect *furor* to seize on the golden opportunity. Alas! for *mere human calculation and judgment*. At no very distant period from this railway mania, the astounding fact was elicited from the witnesses connected with railways, who were examined before the House of Lords, that the alarm then occasioned by the recent disclosures had had the effect, taking the aggregate of railways, of depressing that species of property to the extent of 10,000,000*l.* or 12,000,000*l.* sterling during the then last three months!—a depreciation, probably, without a parallel in the annals of the wildest speculation—the inevitable consequences mainly of a conspiring grasping rapacity, mismanagement, and lavish expenditure. Had such a calamity suddenly fallen on the mining interest, and from similar causes, assuredly the *onus* would have rested on the broad shoulders of all-bountiful *Dame Nature!*

The monied interest, however, since the period of this terrible shock, has been gradually recovering its wonted equilibrium; and the capitalist has very generally directed his attention towards the noble ample field of our domestic mining enterprise, where, at all events, the respective undertakings are not so constituted as to be bound up together like a bundle of sticks; so that the rise or fall of one, is but the elevation or depression of the whole interest. He has, too, in each individual mining case, tangible evidence to appeal to personally, or through the medium of all, sufficient agency. Thus, taking Nature for his guide (and who in 9 cases of failure out of 10 deserves not the blame), he may either proceed or relinquish, as the actual circumstances, or indications, may dictate. Ever since the dawn of the year 1850, increased energy and perseverance have indeed been most manifest in every department of mining industry; and the circumstances under which it has been ushered in are also of a most auspicious nature, and of a character eminently calculated to insure the future steady prosperity of the mining interest. With upwards of 17,250,000*l.* in the vaults of the Bank (it was then exultingly observed), with the rate of discount really at 2 per cent., though nominally 2½—with public securities of every kind steadily rising—with trade active and remunerative, both as regards the home and foreign market—with an enormous amount of capital eagerly looking out for profitable channels of employment—with political quiet at home, and no quarrels of any importance abroad—with this extraordinary occurrence of favourable circumstances, it will be strange, indeed, if the year 1850 be not one of the most prosperous and happy years which England ever knew; a predication already realized, as regards mining, to a surprising extent, in the unparalleled foreign demand for British produce; for it is stated that the value of the exports during the last five months, in metallic manufactures, and in unmanufactured metals, over the corresponding period of 1849, amounts to the enormous sum of 436,403*l.* If such startling facts as these have not the effect of awakening the booming echoes of the subterranean regions, even throughout the length and breadth of all our mineral lands—why, Britons will have eschewed the "spirit of enterprise," and, at length, have ceased to live true "*men of metal.*"

It is to the abundance and value of the mineral treasures stored within her capacious bosomth at England mainly owes the proud pre-eminent position she occupies amongst the nations of the earth. And, most assuredly, her wealthy and adventurous sons cannot more wisely, profitably, or more patriotically dispense their superfluous riches, and pregnant aspirations, than in employing them towards the development of these mighty native resources, the vast, productive, and comparative importance of which, is very strikingly exhibited in a recent statement of Professor Ansted's, made up from the official returns, upon an average of three years. He gives the annual value of iron produced in Great Britain at 9,000,000*l.*; coal, ditto, 10,000,000*l.*; salt, alum, building materials, &c., 1,500,000*l.*; copper, tin, lead, and other metals, 3,000,000*l.*; total, 23,500,000*l.* Whilst the average annual value of all the gold and silver obtained in all other countries of the world, amounts but to 13,000,000*l.* What a glorious picture is this of the mineral wealth which abounds in our "tight little island;" and how forcibly does it suggestively portray the amount of intelligence, activity, and energy, necessarily brought to bear thereon, in order to realize such enormous amounts of stirling currency! And yet, how comparatively small a portion of these creative elements (which, in a variety of ways, may be viewed as constituting the heart's core of our mighty empire) have as yet been subjected to the operations of the miner! Whether we turn to the long, well-wrought, and abundantly stored copper and lead tracts of Devon and Cornwall, to the immense coal fields of the British Isles, which, together, already give employment to 250,000 people, and in which a working capital of 30,000,000*l.* is invested! whether we examine into the abounding mineral resources of Ireland, or of Scotland, or scrutinize the rich deposits of copper ore, silver-lead, slate, iron and coal bearing regions of the Principality, we everywhere find both very partially and vast unworked districts, waiting only the application of capital, to make them sources of wealth to the adventurer, and prosperity and happiness to the surrounding country.

Yes, we are on every hand reminded, that a bountiful Providence has most superabundantly treasured up within the compass of our own beautiful Isles these grand elements of progress, success, and power; it is for us to employ ourselves in the diligent and honourable exercise of that superior knowledge, and of those wonder-working appliances, we have now so greatly at command, in discovering, effectively developing, and diffusing these great and "good gifts," towards the advancement and spread of civilization, the emancipation of the "poor and needy" from the trammels of poverty, and last, though not least, to the honour and stability of our great and prosperous Nation.— *Wales, July*, 1850.

SCIENCE IN AMERICA.—Among other powerful impulses to the advance of intellect in the United States, is unquestionably the founding of that meritorious and powerful means of progress, the Smithsonian Institution. This was established by the will of John Smithson, an English gentleman, a worthy scion of the Duke of Northumberland's lineage, who left his property in trust to the United States of America, for "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." This responsible and honourable trust was accepted by the Government; and an Act of Congress, passed on the 10th August, 1846, appointed as trustees and governors the highest official members of the Administration, and individuals selected for their known acquirements. Besides the formation of an extensive library and museum, a gallery of art, and lecture-rooms, the institution promises to publish an annual volume of original researches in history, philosophy, science, art, and literature. Its first volume contains an account of the ancient monuments of the Mississippi Valley, with numerous plans and illustrations. And through the acceptable agency of Mr. Henry Stevens, that part of Mr. Smithson's intention, the "diffusion of knowledge," is already in operation—in that he is authorised by the regents of the institution, to facilitate the interchange of scientific memoirs between the United States and this country; thus, as it were, throwing an intellectual bridge across the Atlantic, and thereby more extensively carrying out the testator's design.—*The President's Address at the Geographical Society.*

ON RESIN AND WATER GAS.

BY ANDREW FYFE, M.D.

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Though, during the course of the last year, I had been engaged in conducting experiments on water resin gas, I did not think it necessary to make the results public, because, after what had been stated in scientific journals, I had thought that the proposal to introduce this gas, for the purpose of illumination, had been abandoned. The very remarkable statement advanced in the Journal for April last by Mr. White, patentee for a process of manufacturing the gas, shows, however, that this is not the case; but that, on the contrary, he still maintains not only that the process is an economical one, but also that the gas afforded is of high illuminating power, and consequently that it is cheaper than other gases are as a source of light. The appended remarks in the same number of the Journal, are sufficient proof of the inaccuracy of some of Mr. White's statements, and of the little prospect there is of water resin gas, *as manufactured by him*, coming into use, especially in those places where coal is to be had at a reasonable price; I trust, however, notwithstanding what has been already advanced regarding the process, that the few observations which I am now about to submit, the result chiefly of experiments, will not be deemed valueless. I give them, because it is a subject of such vast importance, that I consider it to be the duty of every one who has any information regarding it to make it public; and then to allow those who are qualified to judge to say whether attempts to introduce this gas, as an economical source of light, ought still to be persevered in.

It is well known that when water is passed over iron at a red heat, excluded from air, it is decomposed; oxide of iron is formed, and hydrogen gas is evolved, the purity of which depends on the kind of iron employed. Were the iron clean and pure, then pure hydrogen would be the result; but this very seldom occurs in practice, because not only does the iron contain foreign ingredients, but it is soiled also by the hands and tools of the workmen in the factory from which it is procured, in the state of filings or turnings. Hence it is that the specific gravity of the gas which it yields is considerably beyond that of pure hydrogen, and the appearance of the flame is different. The light afforded is extremely faint.

When water is passed over carbon, either as coke or charcoal, at a red heat, and excluded from air, decomposition ensues, and a gaseous fluid escapes, with regard to the nature of which different opinions have existed. It was at one time supposed to be, and indeed in works on chemistry it has been described, as a mixture of a variety of gases, the principal of which is light hydro-carbon, better known as *marsh gas, coal mine gas, and fire-damp.* More recently-performed experiments, however, have proved that it does not contain hydro-carbon, or at most but a trifling quantity of it. In a paper published by me in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, July, 1837, it is shown that the gas produced by this process is a mixture of hydrogen, carbonic oxide, and carbonic acid, the proportions varying according to the heat and other circumstances. In these trials I found that the carbonic acid was about 18 per cent. After removing it, the remainder was of specific gravity 470, and consisted of a mixture of hydrogen and carbonic oxide, in about equal proportions. By combustion it yielded carbonic acid and water, the light afforded being extremely feeble. As the gas, after the removal of the carbonic acid, was of specific gravity 470, it must have been, before its removal, of specific gravity about 660.

Allowing the correctness of the results now stated, it is evident that when water is brought into contact with iron and carbon at a red heat, in the same vessel, the gas evolved will be either hydrogen alone, provided the whole of the oxygen unites with the iron, or it will be a mixture of hydrogen, carbonic oxide, and carbonic acid; the proportions varying according to the surface of carbon and iron exposed, and to the facility with which the vapour of the water is brought into contact with the one or the other. Of course the specific gravity will also vary according to circumstances. I have already said that both carbonic oxide and hydrogen burn with a very feeble flame, and give very little light. The appearance of the flame of the mixed gases will, of course, vary according to the proportions.

The following experiment was made with the view of ascertaining the illuminating power of the gas prepared from water, by the process recommended by Mr. White, though not exactly with the same arrangement. The retort used was the one which I employed in my trials with coal gas, previously recorded. It was stuffed with charcoal and scrap-iron, which were brought to the proper temperature after the door of the retort was secured. Water was then allowed to flow in, the supply being regulated by a stop-cock. The gas given off was measured in the usual way. From 7½ lbs. of water 59½ cubic feet of gas were evolved, the specific gravity of which was 574. By lime-water the condensation amounted to 16·5 per cent., indicating, therefore, that quantity of carbonic acid; that is, about ⅙th of its volume. Had the specific gravity been taken after abstracting the carbonic acid, it would have been found to be very nearly the same as that formerly mentioned, that is, between 470 and 500. The gas burned with a very feeble bluish flame, yielding carbonic acid and water. With a flame five inches long, from a jet with an aperture of $\frac{1}{75}$rd of an inch the consumption was one foot in 32 min. 30 sec., that is 1·84 ft. per hour.

The illuminating power was tried by the method described in No. 6 of this Journal, using the argand with 56 holes, having a button to spread the flame. The standard light was a wax candle, six to the pound, consuming 140 grains per hour. The argand burned one foot in 5 min. 50 sec., that is, very nearly 10 ft. per hour. The spot on the Bunsen screen disappeared when the distance between it and the candle was 40 in., and that between the screen and the gas-burner was 6 in. and 40 × 40 ÷ 6 + 6 = 44. The wax candle was, therefore giving 44 times as much light as the burner consuming 10 ft. per hour, evidently showing that water gas, thus manufactured, is valueless for the purpose of illumination. This trial of the illuminating power was made on the gas without having abstracted the carbonic acid, which, it has been stated amounted to upwards of 16 per cent. This, I would say, is a defect in the process for procuring water gas as originally introduced by Mr. White, and hence, in all probability, the cause of the great specific gravity of the gas as stated by him. Had the gas been freed from carbonic acid, *as it ought to have been*, by putting it through lime purifiers, the specific gravity would have been much less; but this would not only have diminished the quantity evolved from a given weight of material, but also would have reduced materially the specific gravity, which it is of consequence to have as high as possible, when specific gravity is given as a test of the illuminating power. This also shows the extreme absurdity of putting any confidence in specific gravity alone, as a test of the value of a gas for the purpose of illumination.

Before leaving this part of the subject, I may advert to an opinion entertained by some—viz., that durability alone is a good indication of the value of gas. In this instance the durability was 32 min. 50 sec. That of the gas from the best English caking coal I have formerly stated to be 50 min., and that from an average Scottish Cannel coal to be 60 min. By the most advantageous modes of combustion, 10 ft. of the English gas gave the light of 27·3 candles; of the Scottish gas, the light of 60 candles; while the same quantity of water gas gave that of only $\frac{1}{12}$th of a candle. The illuminating power and durability, therefore, bear no proportion whatever to each other; consequently, durability alone gives no indication of the illuminating power of gases.

The next set of experiments was made on resin, with the view of ascertaining the quantity and quality of the gas which it affords, by decomposition at different degrees of heat. The resin was melted cautiously, and poured into the reservoir connected with the retort, previously brought to the same heat as that requisite for the manufacture of coal gas. By a proper contrivance, it was kept warm and sufficiently fluid to enable it to flow easily: 6 lbs. 2 oz. yielded 61 ft. of gas, that is, very nearly 10 ft. from the pound. The gas was of specific gravity 640. Lime-water indicated 10 per cent. of carbonic acid. With a jet $\frac{1}{75}$d of an inch in diameter, and a 5-inch flame, the durability was 50 min., that is, 1·2 ft. per hour. By the photometer the jet gave the light of 2·2 candles per foot. The argand with 56 holes, consuming 5 ft. per hour, gave the light of 2·45 candles per foot.

This gas being of specific gravity 640, a cubic foot would weigh 343 gr. The gas, therefore, in all, weighed nearly 3 lbs.; consequently upwards of one-half of the resin employed was wasted by the deposit of carbon in the retort, and by the distillation of volatile oil.

A second trial was made with the retort at a dull red heat: 2 lbs. 8 oz. of resin gave 16½ ft. of gas of specific gravity 657, and containing 6 per cent. of carbonic acid. This is equal to 6·2 ft. per pound of resin. The durability, with a jet $\frac{1}{75}$ of an inch in diameter and 5-in. flame, was 48 min., that is, 1·25 ft. per hour. With the jet flame the light was that of 1·68 candles per foot; with the argand it was that of 2·27 candles per foot. The specific gravity of this gas being 657, a cubic foot would weigh 352 gr., which would make the total quantity be 5808 gr.; the re ployed was 18,664 gr., consequently, two-thirds of it had disappe deposited carbon and volatile oil.

A third trial was made with the heat rather higher than in the but lower than in the first experiment. 7 lbs. 6 oz. of resin gave 6 gas of 419 specific gravity, and containing 8 per cent. nearly of c acid; that is, equal to 8·42 ft. per pound of resin. With the jet th bility was 41 min. 40 sec., that is, 1·43 ft. per hour. In this case t also amounted to upwards of one-half of the resin employed.

A fourth trial at nearly the same heat was made: 6 lbs. of re forded 55 ft. of gas of 613 specific gravity—that is, rather more tha per pound. In this case the loss amounted to upwards of one-half resin. Of these four trials, the first is by far the best, not only as to tity, but also as to quality of the gas afforded, a pound of resin yielded 10 ft. of gas, the illuminating power of which was equal to 2·45 candles per foot. This is very nearly the same as that of t English caking coal gas, to which I alluded in No. 9 of the *Gas Je*

From the above trials, it would appear that during the convers resin into gas there is a considerable loss. I was anxious to as whether this was owing to any imperfection in the apparatus, or w it always accompanies the decomposition. I was fortunate in hav opportunity of putting this to the test, by having been obligingly the use of an apparatus erected under the superintendence of Mr. himself, for the purpose of supplying water resin gas, according to tent process, to a private dwelling-house. The apparatus was a very one, consisting of two retorts, the one vertical, for the decompositi water, the other horizontal, for the decomposition of resin. In th lowing trial the resin retort only was used:—5 lbs. of resin, caut melted, afforded 44 ft. of gas of 574 specific gravity, that is, 8·8 pound. The per centage of carbonic acid was not ascertained. Fro low specific gravity it was, perhaps, not great. The condensatio chlorine was 8. The durability with the jet and 5-in. flame was 53 20 sec.—that is, 1·12 ft. per hour. With this jet, the light was that o candle per foot. Owing to a deficiency of pressure on the gashol could not get a sufficient supply of gas to enable me to ascertain the minating power by the argand. I could not make it consume beyon per hour, which was too small a quantity to have profitable combustio have previously shown that, for the consumption of equal quantities light given by a good argand is to that given by a jet as about 1·8 Giving this gas, then, every allowance, the illuminating power by th gand could not exceed that of 2 candles per foot.

[*To be concluded in next week's Mining Journal.*]

* From the *Journal of Gas Lighting.*

IRON STEAM-BOILERS VERSUS COPPER BOILERS.

It has been for many years, and still is, the practice of scientific men, commend copper in preference to wrought-iron for boilers to heat water or fluids, on the ground of the superior conducting power of the former over latter metal; and it will doubtless appear strange to many, that a doctri generally received should now for the first time known to the writer, meet the most unqualified dissent. The superior conducting power of copper iron admits of no doubt, and yet, upon this confessedly correct basis, has raised the most fallacious doctrine which the whole range of scientific neering of the present age can produce. It is scarcely possible to imagine enormous amount of money wasted, and worse than wasted, in this cou alone, by the use of copper instead of iron in the boilers of steam-boat say nothing of locomotives. Four boilers were recently put into an U States steamer, which cost $120,000, and weighed 140 tons, while iron according to Prof. Renwick, would have cost only $34,000, and have wei only 82 tons; thus, in addition to the $86,000 useless first cost, there is a less weight of 58 tons also. That such an enormous outlay should be s tioned may well excite surprise, founded, as it is, upon an engineering blu did we not remember another which kept its ground for some time in E land, the much valued invention of Blenkinsop, in the early days of rail engineering.*

In the case with these and many other boilers (more particularly Gov ment ones), the heaviest, dearest, and weakest material is employed, for sons which, sooner or later, must appear too childish to be entitled to no

The experiments which have been made, proving that copper is a better ductor of heat than iron, are principally those of M. Biot, and M. Despr On a bar of each metal being plunged into a bath of mercury or of molten l it was found that although the temperature of each was of course almost, if absolutely, identical at the smallest appreciable distance from the bath, yet copper being the best conductor of heat, kept it to itself, or would not resi part with it, while the iron was an inferior one in conducting power, in co sequence of parting with it more rapidly. The term "good conductor" h therefore, been applied erroneously, because it was intended to convey the i that it would convey or conduct the heat or caloric of the fire, through its into the water on the other side—which does not apply to copper but to ir which is confirmed by the facts which are well known, *that the absorbent radiative powers are always equal in the same metal*, and are far greater in n than in copper, while the latter metal is, in the same ratio, the best reflecti *for reflection is inversely as radiation*, as proved by Leslie and others. T power of reflection then, appears to control that of radiation, &c., to confi the caloric within the metallic (copper) surfaces, or at least within that dep in which the power of reflection lies.

With these facts before us, together with others proving beyond a doubt th all other things being the same, more water is evaporated in the same spa of time in iron than in copper boilers, with the same amount of fuel: it is n possible that the present absurd and fallacious arguments can stand anothe year; and their downfall must be hailed with pleasure by all who love the tru and progress of science, and will inevitably lead to the perfecting of boile made of that still *most noble* of all the metals, *iron—glorious iron.*

Copper being a better reflector than iron, is then, in consequence, inferior an absorber of caloric, and for the same reason also as a radiator, but superi as a conductor—that is, as a retainer; for it appears that it is difficult for th caloric to get into copper (as compared with iron), and equally difficult to g out of it again when it has once got in, and, therefore, it expands within it; a that in a locomotive boiler, with copper tubes of a moderate length, the end o the tubes next the smoke box, may be conveying away the heat from the en next the furnace—a state of things which it behoves our railway engineers and directors to look after, as one of the elements of extravagence, in that mos economical boiler.

Iron absorbs heat so much more rapidly than copper, that many explosion have occured which would not, had copper been used; although this is ad mitted, it is a little to bad to praise copper for this also—that it will not let a boiler blow up, when everything considered, it ought to blow up, if a good fire and a good medium through which to convey its caloric into the water have any virtue in them. Copper cannot be a good medium through which to raise steam, and a bad one to blow up with; that is rather to much, yet the argu ment means this, if anything; nevertheless, it is admitted that this is not the ground on which any dependence can be placed, because, whenever such a catastrophe has happened, it has arisen from a defective arrangement of the boiler —the fact the *greatest defect* that can properly occur in the designing of a boiler—the want of *complete and thorough circulation of the water within it*—on precisely the same principle as the circulation of hot water in pipes, for the purpose of warming buildings. No boiler of such a construction as here re commended ever blew up from the cause alluded to, as it is well known that water is a far better conductor of caloric than any metal, in the proportion (ac cording to the experiments of Mr. Parkes, of England) of above 26 to 10.— T. A. R.: *New York, July 2.—Mechanics' Magazine.*

* This invention consisted in placing cogs upon the rails and wheels, to get a foot-hold, as it were, having first assumed that the "bite" would not be sufficient to prevent the wheels going round without moving the carriage forward.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—Sir R. I. Murchison is to be the president of the geological section at the forthcoming meeting, which takes place at Edinburgh, next week. This distinguished geoloist has recently been in the French province of Auvergne, and it is expected will read a paper on that interesting district. Prof. Sedgwick is to read a paper on the geology of the Lammermuir range of hills.

DISCOVERY OF PURE CARBONATE OF LIME.—It is stated by a correspondent of the *Gaspé Gazette* that, in a small lake, about three miles from the town, his attention was drawn to its bed, which is composed of a pure white substance, like putty. When dry, it is similar to whiting; and a sample having been analysed by a Mr. Hunt, a chemist there, he found the substance to be a pure carbonate of lime, with no alloy that he could discover. It may be employed in all the arts for which whiting is used; and several tons have been sent to Quebec and Montreal as a speculation.

IRON SHIPS OF WAR.—We understand that Mr. Walter, R.M., has now proposed to the Lords of the Admiralty a plan by which all the defects of iron war steamers will be remedied, and which the gallant Admiral Sir Charles Napier has lately so alarmingly pointed out. Mr. Walter proposes—by lining the ships throughout between the angle irons with his composition—to make them perfectly safe. He says it will—1st. Retain the splinters made by the shot.—2d. Close the holes, and prevent the water entering.—3d. Prevent concussion, and thereby the rivet heads from being knocked off.—4th. Prevent corrosion of the iron by the adhesive material to be applied.—5th. Prevent the effects of heat in warm climates.—6th. From its elasticity, it will yield to the working of the ship, and keep her tight and dry.—7th. From its being a non-conductor, it will remove the present difficulties with regard to the compasses.—8th. And it can be always re-formed and transferred to another ship. The composition has passed the ordeal of the 32-pounders at Woolwich, and is now to be tested by the guns of the *Excellent*, at Portsmouth.

Original Correspondence.

MINING PLANS AND SECTIONS.

SIR,—Mr. Evan Hopkins, whose geological acquisitions have recently procured for him such enviable notoriety, has furnished in your last Number a few judicious remarks on the utility and necessity of mining plans and sections. Without being fairly chargeable with a selfish motive, I wish to state my concurrence in those remarks; indeed, I may venture to say, that with every man whose judgment is worth anything, there is but one opinion entertained relative to such plans and sections, and that is, that they are essentially necessary in every mine. That this opinion is common to our mine managers is manifest in the fact, that in almost every mine where extensive operations have been, or are being, carried on, there are both plans and sections to guide the agents in their pursuits. It is true that in some of the mines the plans and sections are not such as Mr. Hopkins and I would furnish, but in most cases they are tolerably correct; in some cases the contrary. I would advise the agents, before they rely on the accuracy of their plans, to put an effectual *test* thereon. In the preparation of my map of this district, calling at a mine to see the plan of the surface, and the plan of the levels, which were drawn at the same scale, I found a discrepancy between the two plans of 10 fms. in the situation of a working shaft. The surface plan was drawn by a schoolmaster, and that of the levels by the agent; whether the error was the schoolmaster's or the agent's I dare not say, but I suspect the former.

I find that very few mines possess a *perfect set* of maps and sections. In some mines they have good plans of the levels, commonly called *working plans*; but no plan of the surface, or limits of the sett. In some other mines they have plans of the *limits* only, with plans of the levels detached. In some other mines they have a map of that part of the surface underneath which their operations are carried on; in other mines, the section of some lodes and not the others. If I were a mine manager, I would, in the first place, get an accurate map of the *surface*, drawn at a scale of 10 fms. to an inch, showing every field, house, lode, shaft, stream, road, &c., within the limits; and into this map I would introduce a delineation of *every level, cross-cut*, &c., driven in the mine.—2. A longitudinal section of every lode and *branch*, so far as opened. This would shew the extent of the excavation between every level; and it should distinguish the *ore ground* from the unproductive part of the lode;—and, 3. *Transverse* sections of the mine in as many places as might be found necessary for a full exposition of the geological formation. This would show the *underlie* of the lodes, their intersection of each other, where they do intersect, &c. I have rarely met with such *a perfect set* of maps and sections—a circumstance to be ascribed to the very strict, but injudicious, economy of the managers, some of whom are unable, apparently, to estimate anything that does not seem to them to go immediately to the production of the *tin!* Economy is good: but, like most good things, may be abused. I believe that the plans and sections in this district are as good as in any district in the two western counties; but I might give offence by stating known imperfections even in them. R. SYMONS.

Camborne, July 24.

PROGRESS OF MINING.

SIR,—Perhaps no other period has presented such animation in British mining as the present; and certainly, taking into account the improvement and progress made in every branch of science, it would have been strange if this great country had been found behind in mining, since the savings by the economy and advance in the application of labour, the rapid discoveries with respect to the steam-engine, and the low prices at which mining materials and goods are supplied, must naturally have reduced the cost of mining to less than one-quarter of what it was 50 years ago; and, no doubt, it may be safely said the experience of the last 50 years has added something of certainty to the theoretical knowledge of mining. With these views, naturally suggested from a consideration of the general phenomena and facts about us, I have cast a short glance over a mining district or two; and it appears to me that the conclusion that might be naturally drawn from a thought upon the subject, is borne out by the state of things as existing in reality. The most wonderful and magic-like change seems to be in the range of mines south of Redruth, where a valley, running from opposite Redruth, on the south side of Carn Brea, to the westward, seems filled with rich and new mines—amongst which are found West Buller, Basset, with others, on to Condurrow. There can be no doubt about either the present value or the permancy of this district, as every grant seems destined to make a great mine. I was struck with the richness and beauty of the ore out of the granite at West Buller, and could not help fancying, in the old days of trickery, how every stone of this splendid lode might have been made use of for selling a poor mine, although not exactly upon the principle of the honest Athenian, who took a brick to market from his wall as a sample for the sale of his house. Alas, for those who used to sell their mines by the specimens of their lodes, people in the present day are unreasonable enough to insist upon seeing the lodes themselves. It is a grand sight to stand at Redruth, and see the range of the Carn Brea Mines extending westward, and joining the great Camborne district. There seems very little that is speculative connected with this ground. The current of metal seems to be deposited close to the foot of this mountain, coming up from the south-westward to Camborne, and continuing along the base of the hill to Redruth, forming a body of ore, almost unequalled. Some of the outer mines seem also to be establishing themselves—such as South Tolgus; but the great channel is evidently the most certain. Further westward, Alfred Consols has given impetus to the Gwinear district; and to its being just launched into profit may be attributed the anxiety about the old Wheal Alfred—a mine that has returned immense riches. I also heard some talk of opening West Wheal Alfred and Treloweth. Whoever does this, may take my word for it, that they will find a large body of copper ore under the old estuary, where the influx of the sea is now cut off by the causeway from Hayle to Penzance. I am strongly of opinion that the ore ground will extend from West Wheal Alfred (also called Calebria) to Treloweth. The lode being full of rich copper in places for 12 ft. wide, I think a substantial mine exists there. I was much pleased to see Wheal Nut and the Lewis Mines. The machinery of these mines are very beautifully arranged, and with a field of power so well designed, even a poor mine would pay; but I understand this is not the case with Wheal Nut, where the body of tin is ample to compensate the spirited proprietors, and the agent to whose ability they are indebted for such a scientific arrangement. I am not afraid to say that a similar system applied to Dranack and Gurlen Mines will also render those mines large in extent and steady in profit. The other little mines, opening south of Relubbus, Guskis, and Millpond, are also in a good district for tin; and with some *surface tin* expended, as at the Lewis Mine, will secure to their proprietors meet reward.

Further westward I found a good report of Penzance Consols; I did not examine it personally, but am inclined to believe that it will make a good tin mine. Skipping over from Penzance to Swansea, I found a steam-engine erected on Bishopstone Mine, with a good body of lead discovered. This is a new district to us, although the Romans seem to have had a very strong fancy for it, and sunk a shaft several fathoms, where it now requires a 6-in. lift, four 6-ft. strokes per minute, to keep the water. In the Cardiganshire Mines, I found the Lisburne at the top. Frongoch is decidedly the richest mine in the county; Logylas very good; Gwarthgoch, in the valley of the Rhudol, improving. At Goginan Mine, I understand, a serious run had taken place, and the adit level was lost, in consequence of working the mine too openly, or rather with too little of arches to support it; but the prospects, I understand, are very encouraging, particularly on the north part of the lode. At Bwlch Consols, a great deal of good ore is raising, but the cross-cut in the 45 had not reached the ore. Along the Bwlch Consols Valley, new and improving mines are found at Cwm Erfin, Daren, Pencraig Ddu, &c.; and I understand East Daren has improved. The Court Grange may also be ranked amongst the mines becoming profitable in Wales; while Estem-hen, Penrhwr, Gellerherin, are encouraging adventures; and Llwynmalees may be said to have established herself, as she has good courses of ore, and the new engine, it is expected, will work on Monday. The profitable mines now extend northward into Montgomeryshire. Esgairgaled leaves large profits, and Cae Conroy is a promising mine. Dyfngwm bids fair to become a good mine, and Rhoswiddol is quietly working its way to profits. In the Llanidloes district, Pen-y-clyn is making large profits. Bryntail is advancing steadily in returns, and the Gorn is giving earnest of a good mine. It is to be hoped, in the general excitement attending the opening of many good mines, that capitalists will take the precaution to have the properties in which they invest scrutinised by men in whom they can put confidence, and that worthless deception and tricky things will be exposed, denounced, and shunned. It is quite easy to keep matters right, *now* that few things are working but what have legitimate merit. I can speak of one or two, but I would advise the concoctors of swindling schemes to be cautious. There are men now inspecting mines about the country who have an ugly habit of speaking the truth, which falls like a rocket into these card-paper houses. If capitalists again, for want of due precaution, put their money into unsubstantial schemes, they can expect no sympathy when, in their cooler moments, they complain of the Cornish agents, who are neither such rogues or fools as they are wont to be described in London. No doubt they have their eyes and their intellects about them; and if they find other people anxious to throw away money in a way not quite so sensible as might be expected, it is not to be wondered at that they occasionally take some small advantage of it. But this they could not do, if matters are fairly investigated in their incipient state. A SUBSCRIBER.

July 25.

THE CWM ERFIN MINE.

SIR,—Since I addressed you on the importance of steam-power being requisite, and the only proper way of working this mine, many months have elapsed; and, notwithstanding that water-courses have been made at a great cost, and that it was the opinion of Mr. John Taylor that a sufficient supply of water could be found for the effectual working of this mine (he having examined the surrounding valleys, &c.), the result has been that not one ounce of ore has been dressed for several months past, and the outlay necessary for working the mine has had to be paid, every shilling, from the pockets of the shareholders. At the first meeting, held at the office of Messrs. Taylor and Son, a report was presented, endeavouring to show that the machinery then erected was badly arranged, and from alterations then contemplated to be carried out, a great benefit was to be derived. It was also stated that the dressing department would be carried on with greater economy, the shafts repaired, &c. The dressing department certainly has been carried on cheaper from that time to the present, because no dressing has been carried on at all. As to the shafts, they are in precisely the same state as when I left, so that all the once-contemplated improvements are yet to take place; and I believe that, without an additional supply of machinery, such returns as were made from this mine 12 months since will not be realised, much less increased. At that time we were working only from one back of ore, between the engine and the whim-shaft, a part of which is now unwrought, since which a bunch of ore has been laid open much richer, about 30 fms. long, and 10 fms. of backs standing on it, together capable of returning 60 tons of ore a month, at a profit of 2500*l.* per year. The engine-shaft is now down 10 fms. below the deepest level, in an excellent course of ore, and now ready for driving; and with all these advantages nothing can be returned in the shape of credits. The estimated cost for a small steam-engine and crushing-machine was 600*l.* A thousand pounds has already been expended in doing nothing. No new machinery has been erected, and everything is in the same state as it was before this amount was paid. I would propose that the company should choose a disinterested man, free from prejudices of either water or steam, to see whether this wholesale system of throwing away money cannot be put an end to. I am persuaded it must be, and that soon, and I cannot help thinking it is time it should be now. My holding a very heavy interest in the mine, which I do not wish to see destroyed, is the reason of my resorting to the press, to endeavour to put the matter before the eyes of the other shareholders, in a way that may be beneficial to their interest as well as my own; and to show that, had my advice to the committee of management been acted on, the mine, instead of making heavy losses, would now be in a profitable state, and the company benefitted to the extent of from 1500*l.* to 2000*l.* This delay and cost might have proved ruinous to many who, if the mine were carried on properly in the onset, would be holding their shares, and living comfortably on the profits. ABSALOM FRANCIS.

Goginan, Aberystwith, July 22.

THE STORM AT DRAKE WALLS MINE.

SIR,—Not having seen any mention made of the late storm we experienced at Drake Walls Mine, I beg to send you a few particulars of what there happened. It was excessively hot the former part of the day (Wednesday), and about two o'clock the thunder began to roll in a most tremendous manner, with very vivid lightning, and torrents of rain, and hail of an almost incredible size—so large, that I should have been almost inclined to doubt it, had I not witnessed it myself. Some of the hail measured 4 in. in circumference. I fully believe, had this mine been situated in a valley, it would have been "drowned;" but being on such an eminence even as it is, a great quantity of rain and hail went down the mine, carrying with it large quantities of sand and dirt—so much so, that many of the men came up, being afraid something dangerous would occur from such awful weather. The large quantities of sand, &c., which washed into the mine impeded some of our underground operations for some days. You may judge a little of the impetuous torrent, when you are informed that the coating of the roads was washed down the valley to the amount of some hundreds of loads; and in some of the narrow roads it was washed from 1 to 5 ft. below its surface. The hail came with such violence, that we had upwards of 80 panes of glass broken in our engine and 'count-house. Potatoes and fruit were demolished to an alarming extent, and this day I witnessed a sight which is rare at this season of the year. In a ditch, not far from the mine, from a large quantity of hail, which fell at the time of the storm before referred to, I picked up one that measured 3½ inches in circumference, after being on the ground for so long a time as three weeks.—W. WEBB: *July 17.*

ON THE USE OF IRON ORES.

SIR,—I have read the report of Mr. Braithwaite Poole, and also the letter of Mr. David Mushet, in which he points out some errors in one part of the report, which, as they do not affect the total quantity produced in the Forest, but only the proportions which each party produce, the principal object of the report (which appears to be to show the entire quantity of iron ore raised and consumed in Britain) may still be considered correctly carried out. It is not, however, with that part of Mr. Mushet's letter that I wish to deal, but with his statement that iron ore cannot be advantageously used in the blast-furnace as the principal or entire iron-producing burthen of the furnace. I know that this is a universally prevailing notion, and it is, I own, very bold in me to attempt to remove the prejudices, or, perhaps, I had better say argue against the opinion, of the majority of the furnace managers in Britain. By venturing on this, I may, however, elicit information which I do not now possess, as at present I know of nothing, either in a practical or a scientific point of view, to prevent a pure ore of iron being as manageable in a furnace as the less pure mineral; and, *prima facia*, it would appear that the purer the material the easier the operation.

At the furnaces of the Cleator Iron Company, near Whitehaven, the burthen is almost entirely hæmatite iron ore, and they have often found that the richer the ore, the more steadily the furnace works. They only use clay ironstone, or shale and limestone, in sufficient proportion to vitrify the silica in the ore and coal. More beautiful or stronger coke pig-iron is not to be found than that which these furnaces produce, and had they the more pure coal and coke which the Yorkshire, Staffordshire, and other iron-making districts produce, I feel confident no furnaces would be more manageable. With furnaces carrying ores of great specific gravity, and much disintegrated (as the generality of hæmatitic ores are), the boshes of the furnaces would require to be much more upright than when lean and lumpy ores are smelted, otherwise the ore overruns the fuel, and descends to the tuyère, leaving the fuel to waste its strength on the surface of the boshes, and at the neck of the hearth. The metal thus produced, must necessarily be imperfectly carburetted, or entirely white.

In charcoal furnaces the burden is never found too rich, and 1-15th of ironstone, and 1-18th lime, is generally sufficient to flux the richest ores of this specie, working to a yield of 60 per cent. in the blast-furnace. The only apparent difference between the management of a coal or coke furnace, and one using charcoal, is the impurity of the former fuel—that impurity consists almost entirely of sulphur, silica, and alumina; the sulphur being volatile, flies out at the tunnel head; the silica and alumina not being in the exact proportions to vitrify one another when the dose of lime is administered, may require a small proportion of clay ironstone to produce that result. In North Staffordshire, which appears to be a district most interesting to Mr. Poole, as most easily accessible to his *locomotive* power, the coke contains about 2 per cent. of earthy impurities. My idea is, that all that requires to be done is to find out the exact quantity and quality of this earthy matter, apportion the flux accordingly, and it would then be as easy to work the richest ores in the world as the poorest. Much disappointment in the use of iron ore may probably sometimes have arisen from no alteration being made either in the fluxes, or in the interior construction of the furnaces, when iron ore is put on; and I do know that any excess of lime, in working hæmatite ores when the furnace is on grey metal, will very soon cause the cinder to stick to the walls, and clog up the tuyères, and bother the—KEEPER: *Ulverston, July 24.*

FOREST OF DEAN IRON ORE.

SIR,—Mr. Braithwaite Poole has fallen into an error respecting my mine work in the Forest of Dean. In a list of mines which I furnished to a friend of Mr. Poole's as in work and open in the Forest of Dean, I included my own, *as open* though not *in work*, and *as* capable of supplying two blast-furnaces. By some error on the part of Mr. Poole, this work has been represented as yielding 20,000 tons of ore annually, whereas it has been unworked ever since my father's demise in June, 1847. The statement, without any such intention on the part of Mr. Poole, is calculated to do me much injury, since it must be inferred from it, that I am working and deriving income from this mine work, when, in fact, the property willed to me by my late father lies in Chancery, entirely beyond my control, under the suit of Mr. D. S. Mushet.—R. MUSHET: *Coleford, July 24.*

PUDDLING FURNACE IMPROVEMENTS.

SIR,—If your correspondent, "Enquirer," will favour me with a call, I shall, as the friend of Mr. Plant, be happy to introduce him to the works where the new puddling furnace is now being tried, and, as I hear, with very great success, as regards quality and yields of iron and coal.

JAMES CADMAN.

Tondu Iron-Works, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire, July 24.

PUDDLING FURNACE IMPROVEMENTS.

SIR,—In answer to "Enquirer," in the *Mining Journal* of 13th July, I beg to say that Mr. Plant's patent has been at work here more than a month; and, up to the present time, has proved highly satisfactory, as regards quantity, quality, and yield, both of coal and iron.

The first fortnight we worked only 19 turns, single furnace, using all pig-iron, and produced 39 tons 17 cwts. 1 qr. 27 lbs. of iron, with good yield; coal used, 22 tons 10 cwts. From the 13th to the 20th instant, we worked 11 turns, and produced 26 tons 9 cwts. 2 qrs. 24 lbs. of good iron; yield very good. The first two turns of the last week we used one-fifth pig and four-fifths metal; yield of coal, 8 cwts. 2 qrs. per ton of iron.

Llynvi Iron-Works, near Bridgend, July 23. THOMAS JONES.
Forge Manager.

MINE INSPECTION.

SIR,—In your Journal of the 15th of June is an account of an inspection meeting, held at Newcastle, containing this passage—"On this occasion, Mr. Blackwell took the chair, who observed that they had met that day for the adoption of no new principle; there were already inspectors of factories, railways, and emigrant ships," &c. In my letter on "Mine Inspection," published 13th July, I have commented on this statement, supposing the chairman indicated to have been the Government Commissioner. I have since been informed that Mr. Blackwell did *not* preside at that meeting; neither was he in the district. I will not suppose the misstatement is an absolute falsehood. Possibly, *some* person of the name of Blackwell was in attendance; but the obvious effect of the paragraph at the present time is to *deceive*. I was deceived by it; and undoubtedly it must have deceived others. Persons present at the meeting in the vicinity, may, of course, know the truth; but those at a distance are in a very different position. They can only believe that the Mr. Blackwell so introduced, without any qualification, is the same person that had been *previously named in the same paragraph*. A sentence so framed wears every appearance of being a dishonest artifice, such as the agitators of inspection habitually use, to give a false sanction to their objects; and I am sure you will see that it is due to the commissioners and to the public to state from what source you derived so very equivocal a misrepresentation.

July 23. DAVID MUSHET.

MINING STATISTICS.

SIR,—You occasionally publish from the pen of Mr. J. Y. Watson some valuable notes and "statistics" on mines, and have lately (*vide* your Journal of the 6th inst.) given the public from this source a tabular statement of the "Progress of Mining and Half Year's Dividends;" which having occasion to consult, I find "WEST PROVIDENCE" stated as a mine being in 1024 shares, 1*l.* paid up, and worth 30*l.* per share; whilst, on turning to your own general list of mines, "WEST PROVIDENCE" is quoted as being in 512 shares, 10*l.* paid, and price 20*l.* My object in addressing you is merely to ascertain (supposing there to be only one mine of the above name) which of Mr. Watson's lists is the correct one, and which of them, in future, ought to be consulted for accurate information. A.

July 26.

APPROACH OF PATENT REFORM.

SIR,—The prospects of inventors at last appear to wear a very cheering aspect, even more so than I anticipated a few days since; and I am now induced to think that my labours in this cause, which have been right nobly supported by you, and advocated in the *Mining Journal*, will not end in idle words, but that we shall see this fruit, at all events,—viz., the recognition of the rights of the *poor* inventor, and the establishment of improved means of securing it, operating also in favour of *all* inventors, whether poor or rich. I am encouraged to think thus favourably of the approach of Patent Law Reform, by the tenor of the Bill before referred to by me, entitled "A Bill to Simplify the Forms of Appointments to Certain Offices, and the Manner of Passing Grants under the Great Seal;" and more so by perusing a Bill just printed and issued, entitled "An Act to Extend and Amend the Acts relating to the Copyright of Designs," by which latter Bill the following provision is made:—That inventions within the meaning of the Patent Laws and Designs, within the meaning of the Designs Acts, may be *provisionally registered* for *one year* (which may in some cases be extended to 18 months), may be exhibited at such public exhibitions as are not places of sale (at the *Great Exhibition in* 1851, for instance), and yet be capable of being *subsequently patented*, or completely registered, for three years; but this provisional registration will not permit any party to sell, or expose for sale, the article or articles so registered, although the registree may sell or transfer his right and property in such design or invention. And this *provisional* registration will extend to chemical and other inventions which cannot be exemplified by a drawing, as the registrar is empowered to admit a specification without a drawing, if necessary. The Act contains many other very important amendments, but I hope to give it more at large, as soon as it becomes the law of the land, which I trust will not be a long while hence, as it has already passed the House of Lords, and made considerable progress in the Commons.

Now, this is in accordance with my petition to Parliament, and my proposition formerly recorded in your Journal of 1847-48-49-50; and I rejoice to see it brought to bear, although it is not *exactly* what I pointed out—its present form originating in a great degree, I believe, with the Hon. Mr. CURZON, Assistant Registrar of Designs; still, I think that if the regulations issued under the Great Seal Bill are judiciously framed, with special regard to the working of this Designs Act, the result will be a very great stride towards Patent Reform. F. W. CAMPIN.

Patent office, Strand, July 26.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE GEORGE STEPHENSON, C.E.—At a meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, held in Birmingham, on Wednesday evening, Mr. J. E. M'Connell in the chair, the members resolved to exert themselves to procure subscriptions, for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument in honour of the late George Stephenson. The place for depositing it is not yet fixed upon; but it is understood that the authorities at Westminster Abbey have made some objection to placing the monument in that edifice, and St. Paul's has been suggested instead.

THE LATE ROBERT STEVENSON, C.E.—We understand that at a general board of the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, held at Edinburgh, on the 13th inst., the following tribute was paid to the memory of this much-regretted gentleman:—"The Secretary having intimated that Mr. R. Stevenson, the late engineer to the Board, died yesterday morning, the Board before proceeding to business, desire to record their regret at the death of this zealous, faithful, and able officer—to whom is due the honour of conceiving and executing the great work of the Bell Rock Lighthouse—whose services were gratefully acknowledged on his retirement from active duty, and will be long remembered by the Board; and to express their sympathy with his family on the loss of one who was most estimable and exemplary in all the relations of social and domestic life. The Board direct that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Mr. Stevenson's family, and communicated to each commissioner, to the different light-keepers, and the other officers of the Board.—*Scottish Railway Gazette.*

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS MINE,

In the Parish of STOKE CLIMSLAND, in the County of CORNWALL.

Divided into 1024 shares.

Deposit £2 per share, of which but few shares remain undisposed of.

This important and valuable sett is 2 miles in extent on the east and west lodes, and 1 mile on the north and south, containing 13 east and west lodes in the sett—all of the richest description. Five large cross-courses have already been discovered, and several others are believed to exist.

The mine is situate in a valley in the parish of Stoke Climsland, west of, and not a great distance from, the Great Devon Consols Mine, in similar strata of ground, bordering on the granite hills, and at the junction of the killas. The strength of the two champion lodes, the gossan, quartz, spar, the large rocks of rich yellow and black copper ore, with abundance of green carbonate of copper, at only 7 fathoms from the surface, bear indisputable evidence that the Great Sheba Consols Mine offers the same prospects, in every respect, as the Great Devon Consols—the produce of which, in 4 years, has been £500,000. The shares in which, at an original cost of £1, are now selling at £235 per share.

Evan Hopkins, Esq., the celebrated geologist, has made a thorough examination of the mine, and underneath is his report.

The reports of Mr. Edward Suter, the geologist, and other well-known practical agents, are annexed.

All parties concur in one opinion, that, since the time of the enormous discoveries at the Great Devon Consols, no such mine as the Great Sheba Consols has been brought into public notice.

The leats have been brought home, adit levels driven, important surface and other work done, at an expense of upwards of £5500—of all which the present adventurers have the benefit; and to bring the mine into operation, it now only remains to erect a water-wheel and crusher—contracts for which are in course of negociation—and to sink a shaft 25 or 30 fathoms deep, to get under the ore, which is visible almost at surface; and, from present prospects, there is every probability of the expenditure meeting the cost at once.

For the purpose of reimbursing the sum of £1500, cost of the sett, and to meet the necessary expenses of carrying on the works of the mine, it is now proposed to issue the remaining 500 shares, to the extent of £14 per share, to be called periodically at two-monthly meetings, and to spread over a period of 18 months, but it is confidently believed that, before one-half the amount named be paid, the mines will be found to be in rich and profitable working.

The dues to the lord is 1-15th. The mine will be conducted on the Cost-book System, subject to the rules, regulations, conditions, and agreements of the company. No steam-engine will be required for pumping crushers and stamps, as there is a never-failing stream of water, sufficient for a 50-feet water-wheel, a natural advantage of immense importance, effecting a saving to the company of £1500 annually at least. Very eminent practical science has been secured for the superintendence of the necessary operations, and the most judicious economy will be observed in prosecuting the works.

Applications for shares, with a reference accompanied, may be made to Mr. Henry Vatcher, Exeter; Mr. James Lane, 80, Old Broad-street, London.

BANKERS.—Exeter: Messrs. Sanders, and Co.
The West of England and South Wales District Bank.

The following reports have been addressed to the adventurers of the Great Sheba Consols:

The Report of EVAN HOPKINS, Esq.

GENTLEMEN,—In conformity with your request, I have carefully inspected the Sheaba sett. This mineral property is situate in the valley north of the Holmbush Mines, in the parish of Stoke Climsland, and at the foot of Kit-hill. The formation is the ordinary metalliferous killas, or clay-slate of the district, and is intersected by several lodes, cross-courses, and flookans, as shown by the accompanying rough sketches, to which I beg reference. The lodes running from the Devon Great Consols, westward, pass through a variety of hard schorlaceous clay-slate, and are comparatively unproductive of copper, until they arrive and intersect the Holmbush cross-courses, where the first, and only important copper ground is seen. Consequently, the Great Sheba Consols sett is favoured by almost every circumstance to render it not only the best in that neighbourhood, but also a permanently productive mine, and only requiring a moderate outlay to lay the main bunch of ore open. I expect the great bunch of ore will be situated between the main cross-courses, with a few smaller bunches between the lead courses; and, if I mistake not, the ore will be found at a shallow depth. Two lodes will join within the limits of the sett, and thus cause, doubtless, one very wide lode. The visible part of the main lode in the present shallow level predominates in black jack (sulphuret of zinc), and this is so impregnated with the yellow, black, and probably grey, copper ore, as to give a produce of about 6½ per cent. of copper. Should the bunch extend eastward to the east cross-course, levels may be driven from the old shaft of Wheal Martha, westward, so as to expedite the explorations, if deemed necessary. However, what ought to be done now is to sink a shaft immediately near the bunch, say down to the 30 or 40 fathom level, cross-cut the lode to the 20, and put up a large water-wheel for pumping. I see nothing whatever to apprehend in this sett, and I look forward to see it shortly one of the most productive mines, according to its extent, in this district. Having a very good engineer in your other mines, I think you cannot do better than to allow him to prepare your machinery; therefore, I need not dwell on such details, but should be happy at all times to render my advice to the engineer, the miner, or yourselves, when required.

June 21, 1850. EVAN HOPKINS.

Report of Capt. ROBERT DUNSTAN, *Agent of West Caradon Mine, St. Cleer, Liskeard.*

I have carefully inspected the above mine: the greatest point of interest that struck my attention was the lode in the adit level westward. This level has been driven about 50 fathoms on the course of the lode; the lode varies in size from 2 feet to 8 feet in width; its composition is spar, with mundic, blende, and yellow copper ore—it is also stained with green carbonate of copper. About 10 fathoms behind the end, four men are employed in rising for an air-shaft. The lode in this place is about 8 feet wide, and contains some strong spots of yellow copper ore; it has a very promising appearance, and bids fair for making ore in depth. I should, therefore, recommend the sinking of a perpendicular shaft, to take the lode at about 30 fathoms deep, where (from the appearance of the lode in the adit) you may reasonably expect to see a profitable lode.

Trevecca Cottage, Liskeard, June 12, 1850. ROBERT DUNSTAN.

Report of Capt. SAMUEL SECCOMBE, *Agent of the Phœnix Mine, St. Cleer, Liskeard.*

The situation of this sett is very good, being in a highly mineralised strata of killas, bordering near the granite, and through which are several parallel lodes. The principal, a champion one, is laid open by an adit driven west on its course about 50 fathoms—the lode being in size from 1 to 8 feet wide, underlying north, composed chiefly of capel, mundic, blende, and quartz, with black and yellow copper intermixed. In driving this adit two cross-courses are intersected, underlying west; the distance between these cross-courses is about 37 fathoms, and for this length the lode presents a very flattering appearance, and fully warrants the investment of a sufficient capital to give it an effectual trial. In laying open this mine in depth, these cross-courses will be of considerable advantage for cross-cutting from one lode to the other; and I believe that if these lodes are laid open in depth, that large deposits of copper ore will be met with, and I would recommend a spirited trial being given to it. SAMUEL SECCOMBE.

June 19, 1850.

Great Sheba Consols is an extensive sett in the parish of Stoke Climsland, Cornwall; and whether it may be regarded as within a short distance west of the Great Devon Consols, or in reference to its own locality, it undoubtedly opens a field of speculation for mining purposes of the first consequence as to the nature of the rocks in which it is situated, and those adjacent. The only demonstration yet made consists of a shallow adit upon the course of one of the copper lodes, which has been driven about 50 fathoms, under the most encouraging appearances for ore, and highly impregnated by carbon, derived from the cross-courses intersecting the whole district north and south. The green exudation arises, no doubt, from the main body of copper at not more than from 25 to 30 fathoms below; and by sinking either on the lode, or in one of the cross-courses, it would be reached at a very moderate outlay of expense and labour. In a geological point of view, the value of the adjoining rocks of granite and quartz need no comment. The latter, which occupies a large space on the north-west of the sett, when united with felspar, has been found the most profitable of all formations. With these views, I recommend to the notice of capitalists a property of intrinsic value. EDWARD SUTER.

Exeter, June 18, 1850.

Report of Capt. JOHN SEYMOUR, *of St. Cleer, Agent of Trevethy Mine.*

Agreeably with your request, I have been over and examined the lode in the adit level. I was fully satisfied with the appearance of the lode at surface to warrant an abundance of copper underneath, and this opinion was fully confirmed so soon as I saw it in the adit level, which has been driven some 50 or 60 fathoms. I particularly noticed its properties as I passed through the extent of the level, and found it to be a strong compact, healthy-looking lode, varying from 2 to 6 feet wide. I should think that for upwards of 20 fms. it will averrge full 5 feet wide, carrying a pretty deal of yellow, black, and grey copper ore, with mundic, &c., and corroded throughout with copper greens—indeed, I never witnessed a level so thoroughly coated. Some rich stones of ore, which I broke and brought away with me, I have sent to the assayer, and you may expect the produce in a post or two. It will be a very high per centage. The gossan, also to be seen in the road, is of first-rate character. The country surrounding this lode is such that no practical miner can object to; and I verily believe that if you confine your operations to sinking a shaft on the course of the lode, you will, with a very small outlay, realise one of the best mines in the two counties. A never-failing stream of water running through the sett is a great advantage.—JOHN SEYMOUR: Trethevy Copper Mine, June 20, 1850.

ASSAY.—Produce of a stone of copper ore assayed for the Great Sheba Consols Mine, 6¾.
Liskeard, June 21, 1850. JOHN HARVEY.

Report of Capt. JOHN SPARGO, *Downgate, Stoke Climsland.*

I have inspected the above mine, and I beg to say they are now exploring on in the adit level on a very large lode. There are several very promising lodes running through the sett, independent of the lode working on, as well as several cross-courses, which I believe will be found very advantageous in the deeper levels, where they will be found to cross the lodes. I believe I can be borne out by a host of scientific and practical men, as regards cross-courses, that lodes are seldom known to fail in making rich bunches of copper whenever they cross the lodes, that is if the strata is congenial. As regards the appearance of the lode in the adit, it is one of the most flattering I ever saw, and I am fully convinced that every miner, after taking into consideration the strata the lodes pass through, and the well-defined walls, together with the rich and large stones of black and yellow copper, from a lode that will average from 5 to 8 feet wide, that they must at once conclude the mine is no speculation. I beg further to state that you need to get floors ready for dressing immediately, as I expect there will be a great many tons of rich copper ore broken from the back of the adit where they are now rising—J. SPARGO.

Report of Capt. JAMES HARRIS, *of Kingsett and Bedford Mine, near Tavistock.*

I have examined the Great Sheba Consols Mine, and I begto say the appearance is most excellent. There are very fine stones of bright yellow ore brought to the surface; the lode is from 3 to 6 ft. wide, impregnated through with good bright yellow copper; the copper lies principally on the south part of the lode. It is the most promising mine that I ever saw so shallow; and, I should think, it cannot fail of making rich bunches of copper ore in depth. The lodes run through a good strata of ground, which is congenial for making copper ore; also very splendid cross-courses, which are good indications for making in the east and west lodes as you get near them. I would recommend in your future operations to sink a shaft and cut the lode much deeper, as then you may expect large bunches of ore. JAMES HARRIS, jun.

St. Mary Tavy, June 28, 1850.

Report of Capt. JOHN FLOYD, *Stoke Climsland.*

I have carefully examined the Great Wheal Sheba Consols Copper Mine, and I beg to inform you that the Champion lode is much improved since Friday, the 21st of June last, being now 8 feet wide, composed of felspar, quartz, mica, pyrites of iron, blended with large stones of black and yellow ore, from 20 to 30 lbs. weight, a splendid lode, which can be sett a moderate tribute immediately, being of good quality. The lode carries two well-defined walls, underlaying north 2 feet 6 inches in a fathom; the ground by the side of the ode is highly congenial for abundance of copper ore, being a beautiful blue and white killas strata. In a word, I do not hesitate to say but that the Wheal Sheba Consols will make a real good dividend-paying mine, being about two miles west of the Great Devon Consols, and carrying the same appearance. JOHN FLOYD.

Stoke Climsland, July 2, 1850.

P.S.—It should also be particularly borne in mind the locality of this valuable property is not to be equalled in the east part of the county of Cornwall—viz., there is sufficient water-fall to erect a water-wheel of 50 feet diameter, and four feet over the breast, with a never-failing stream of water running through the centre of the sett, at all times of the year to work the said wheel, and also wheels for stamps, crushers, &c., which is worth 2000*l.* per annum to the proprietors, as there will not be wanted the aid of steam-power in taking out the water to develope and explore the mine.—2nd. The land carriage not more than five miles to the water side, for carriage and re-carriage of all ores and materials from and to the said mine, at a low rate.—3rd. There is plenty of good stone on the spot for erecting any kind of building that should or may be wanted for the use of the mine (cost free), so those localities are of great advantage to the worthy proprietors. JOHN FLOYD.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

I beg to apply for ..... shares in the Great Sheba Consols Mine, hereby agreeing to pay the deposit, calls, &c., agreeably to the prospectus, and, in case of default, the shares to be forfeited. Name.....
Residence.....
Reference..... Date .....

THE MINING COMPANY OF WALES—

NOW INCORPORATED WITH THE

RHOSSYD—"PENANT OF FESTINIOG"—SLATE, and DENBIGH GREAT SLAB QUARRIES COMPANY.

CAPITAL £120,000,

In shares of £5 each.—Deposit £2 10s. per share.

PROSPECTUS.

This COMPANY is FORMED for EXTENDING the WORKS on the magnificent VEINS of ROOF SLATE along the celebrated FESTINIOG RANGE; the rich and extensive COPPER, LEAD, and SILVER-LEAD MINES, already productive, and developing along the Cwm Ciprwth, Gilvach, and Blaeny Penant mountain districts, in Carnarvonshire, and the Great Slab Quarries in Denbighshire.

RHOSSYD AND WRYSGAN SLATE QUARRIES.

The slates now being raised from the Rhossyd veins, just cut, have been pronounced by several engineers and slate agents as of a very superior quality, and the veins themselves of the highest and most productive order in sound slate rocks—the tabular structure and purity of metal of which, with their other fine qualities, have obtained for them the name of the "Penant of Festiniog Slate Veins." Indeed, the slates from these veins have been several times tested by the best judges in every possible manner, and finally reported—"undeniably the best quality."

The Rhossyd veins of slate continue through Wrysgan, another estate of vast extent—paying no royalty whatever, and held by lease on a small yearly rent. This lease has been purchased on advantageous terms, and, as it immediately adjoins Rhossyd, can be worked with great facility and economy under the same local management. Some cargoes of superior slates from the Wrysgan Open Quarries are now on the floors, and the works are in a fair state of progress—the monthly produce of which, even at present, shows the advantages that may be expected to attend the interests of the company in connecting the Wrysgan and Rhossyd Estates, and placing both under the same direction.

CWM ORTHIN SILVER-LEAD MINES.

Besides the above slate properties, a very promising silver-lead mine has been opened on a good lode of ore, on the north-eastern verge of one of the mountains on Rhossyd, called Cwm Orthin, which is included in the Rhossyd lease. About 5 fathoms of shallow levels, &c., have been driven, from which some tons of ore are now on bank, that produce 26 ounces of fine silver per ton, and seems to be of the same character as that of the celebrated Daren and Cwm Symlog Mines, in Cardiganshire,

GILVACH AND CWM CIPRWTH COPPER MINES.

The extent of these mines on the lodes is about two miles. Two lodes have been proved in distant places along their bearings. On Cwm Ciprwth there is a water-wheel with pumps, &c., and a shaft with several shallow drivings therefrom. The greatest depth about 18 fathoms, at the bottom of which there is a lode of 8 feet wide, well mixed with copper ore, and carrying a continuous rib of 2 feet, nearly full of solid ore. This lode is very promising—as gossany and kindly as any miner could wish, and likely to improve still further in depth. More powerful machinery must, however, be erected, and a change made in the water-course, to put this mine to work, to make those high returns promised by present indications.

Gilvach is undoubtedly a great mine. It has already produced several hundred tons of ore at shallow workings, and now shows, on small drivings at bottom of winze, or sub-shafts, a lode of 4 feet wide, quite solid. Some small shipments of ore have been lately made, from trials at these bottoms, and heaps of ore from the same are now on the washing floors. The adit leading to the winze shafts is, however, rather tortuous, as, indeed, are the winzes themselves, and the water is strong at bottom; therefore, it is advisable to open a new adit level, to command the bottoms (see report), which, when done, will render available at once some thousand fathoms of rich ore ground, and some hundred fathoms of a most productive lode,

But, besides all this, there is being worked a deep adit level, some 12 or 13 fathoms still lower down the mountain, that has just cut one of the southern lodes, parallel and within a few fathoms of the former, which shows rich copper ore, and is very promising.

It needs only to be remarked, in confirmation of the favourable opinion reported of these mines, that the same lodes have been worked on for several years, and are now being worked, on the north eastern side of the mountain, in the celebrated mines of Drwsy Coed, &c., distant, in horizontal range, from Gilvach 990 fathoms, and at present producing immense quantities of ore, reported 1000 tons monthly. Indeed, several railway waggons are seen constantly in active service, bearing their rich burdens to the well-arranged premises of the company at Carnarvon for shipping.

BLAEN-Y-PENANT.

One mile east of Gilvach, lead, copper, silver-lead, and sulphur mines, of great note, present themselves, and are now in the possession of the company. They were opened by poor men to an average depth of seven or eight fathoms, and ores raised sufficient to equalise expenses; but want of system, and machinery to command the water, caused the works to be suspended. The indications all through, particularly offering in a district pregnant with metallic riches, are highly favourable, and warrant a recommendation to open and work these mines with due spirit.

THE DENBIGH GREAT SLAB QUARRIES.

These quarries lie within three miles of a safe and commodious shipping harbour, near Conway. They are of immense extent, and quite inexhaustible. The quality of the slabs has been rigorously tested, and found proof in delicate polish, free from chipping in sawing, &c., and every way adapted for general and refined uses. The quarries are now open for immediate returns.

The following calculations on prices, at present rates of contracts, &c., will show the high value of this important addition to the foregoing mines and quarries belonging to the company:—

Contracts are now being made to raise, dress, square, &c., and carry from the quarry to the wharf, slabs of any skantling, at 15s. per ton, all expenses included.

Freight from wharf to Conway, and from thence by railway—say, to London, including dues, &c., 7s. 6d. per ton.

One quarryman and assistant, contracts, as above, for 40 tons of slabs per month.

The prices of these slabs at market are from 2*l.* 10s. to 3*l.* 10s. per ton.

Therefore, 12 contracts in one month will produce 480 tons of slabs in the market—say, in London, at an expense of £540 0 0
Let the superintendence, incidentals, royalties, &c. be 60 0 0

Making the gross cost to the company of 480 tons of slabs £600 0 0
Which sell even at lowest price for 1200 0 0

Therefore one month's profit on 12 such contracts, is £600 0 0

Or yearly profit on like work, or 12 contracts alone £7200 0 0

And these contracts may be doubled, tribled, or quadrupled, &c., in proportion to the market or sales! (See respective reports.)—In a word, this company presents a source of investment of positive worth, of real standard excellence, that courts the closest examination; neither figurative nor doubtful, nothing uncertain; everything fair and open, and truthful, and such as must insure a high interest to the shareholders.

SUMMARY OF THE CONDITIONS AND RULES PROPOSED TO THE COMPANY FOR THEIR ADOPTION.

1. The affairs of the company to be managed by a chairman and board of directors—three of whom shall form a quorum.

2. Candidates for election as chairman or directors, must each possess at least 50 shares.

3. General meetings of shareholders shall take place every half-year, when all questions of the affairs of the compauy shall be decided by a majority of votes present; holders of 5 shares to have one vote; of 10, two votes; of 20, three votes; of 50, four votes; of 100, five votes; of 200, six votes; and of every 100 in addition an additional vote.

4. The shares are numbered in order, and made transferable to bearer—therefore, no holder of scrip can be responsible for a greater amount than that due on the shares in his own possession.

5. Should any future call be required, the amount shall not exceed 10s. on each £5 share. Two months' notice must be given for that purpose in the *Mining Journal*, London *Times*, and *Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald*; and in default of payment in three months after the above notice, the numbers not paid up in concordance with that call, shall be forfeited and advertised accordingly.

6. The directors shall meet in the board room, attached to the company's offices, on the first Tuesday of each month at one o'clock, for the general transaction of business.

7. The accounts of the company shall be audited, and produced at the general half-yearly meeting, when dividends shall be declared and appropriated in the usual manner.

8. The board-room shall be open for the directors on every Tuesday, at Eleven o'clock. The secretary may summon a board on any day in case of emergency; and the directors may call a special meeting at any time, by giving one week's notice.

NOTICE.

A general meeting, for the allocation of shares, &c., shall take place on the 9th day of August next, at One o'clock, in the company's offices, 24, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, when the board of directors and committee of management shall be declared for the ensuing 12 months.

BANKERS.

The National Provincial Bank of England; and the North and South Wales Bank.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Richard Thomas and Son, 3, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street, London.

LOCAL SOLICITORS.

Griffith Jones Williams, Esq., Dolgelly; and William Griffith, Esq., Llanwrst.

SECRETARY.

St. Pierre Foley, C.E., &c., (Mining Company of Wales, &c.), No. 24, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

To whom application for shares, &c., is to be made.

July 18, 1850.

PATENT IMPROVEMENTS IN CHRONOMETERS

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

E. J. DENT, 82, Strand; 33, Cockspur-street; 34, Royal Exchange (clock tower area), Watch and Clock Maker, BY APPOINTMENT, to the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, begs to acquaint the public, that the manufacture of his chronometers, watches, and clocks, is secured by three separate patents, respectively granted in 1836, 1840, 1842. Silver lever watches, jewelled in four holes, 6 gs. each; in gold cases, from £8 to £10 extra. Gold horizontal watches, with gold dials, from 8 gs. to 12 gs. each.

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TO RAILWAY DIRECTORS AND ENGINEERS.—

Mr. THOMAS DUNN, of WINDSOR BRIDGE IRON-WORKS, near MANCHESTER, begs to give Notice, that he is now prepared to SUPPLY, to any extent, his PATENT IMPROVED WROUGHT-IRON and SPRING STEEL TRAVERSERS, for REMOVING CARRIAGES, &c., from one line of RAILS to another.

One of these Traversers can be put down in a few hours, without altering the permanent way, or stopping or impeding the general traffic. The cost of these Traversers, with wear and tear, is seldom one-third of that of the old system.

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References.—Dr. D. B. Reid, F.R.S.E., &c., House of Commons, Westminster; R. Prosser, Esq., C.E., Birmingham; J. L. Bullock, Esq., Editor of *Fresenius's Chemical Analysis*, Conduit-street, Regent-street; J. Gardner, Esq., M.D., Editor of *Liebig's Letters*, &c., Mortimer-street, Portland-place; and W. Shaw, Esq., Strand, London.

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